Report

New-York Daily Times.

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THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Trial of Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter.

Special Men for the Pilot Commissioners.

THEIR APPOINTMENT AND PAY.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, Gen. NYE in the Chair, and a large crowd of spectators, who, as they are permitted to do usually, occupied the room required by the reporters.

The first paper offered was the following from Mr. Wood:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 30, 1857.

To His Honor the Mayor:

DEAR SIR: According to the City ordinances, it is my duty to issue all licenses, under your Honor's [illegible], for stages, stage drivers, junk shops, junk [illegible] and boats, pawn-brokers, hackney coaches and drivers, intelligence offices, [illegible] and carmen, dirt carts and others; also to issue all notices where complaint is made, which is being done daily. And it is necessary to have officers to make arrests and serve [illegible], also to act as Inspectors.

Under the old Police law, we had squads of Policemen organized and detailed for this duty, and it is, in my opinion, indispensable to the proper protection of the public interests, that experienced men should be appointed without delay.

At this time the Corporation is losing largely by the omission to take out licenses, and the traveling public are suffering in consequence of inadequate protection from the proper inspection of hacks and hack drivers and others, and the ordinances are violated daily, without any power in me to prevent it.

I respectfully call your immediate attention to this subject, that some provision may be made without delay.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. STEPHENS, 1st Marshal.

To Hon. F. WOOD, Mayor, &c.

On motion of Mayor WOOD, the communication was unanimously received and ordered on file.

Mayor WOOD then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor of New-York be authorized to select and swear in so many special officers, or temporary policemen, as may be required, under the application of W. H. STEPHENS, the 1st Marshal, this day presented to the Board and ordered on file; and the General Superintendent is requested to detail such officers to the Mayor's office, to do duty accordingly, under the direction of the Mayor.

Resolved, That this Board will, on the requisition of the Mayor of New-York, swear in so many special patrolmen, &c., as the Mayor may designate, not to exceed 25.

General NYE said that he had understood his Honor to say the other day that he would withhold his opinion as to the payment of special policemen; the question was not now before the Board, but it were well to let the men know there was a question about that matter which was yet undecided.

Mr. BOWEN said it was well understood at a former meeting of the Board, that special patrolmen could be appointed.

Mayor WOOD stated that these positions had hitherto been held by old and experienced men, and as the policy of the Board was not to dismiss these men, he brought it before the Board, as he did not wish to name them himself. As to the pay of the men, if the Board could not pay them, the Corporation would do so in some other way.

Gen. NYE said the only objection he had to appointing special patrolmen, was that they considered they had a claim for a regular appointment, and indeed, the men who had volunteered for this purpose when the City was in a state of disorder, had a strong claim. The only objection to these appointments is, that his Honor, the Mayor, would have the selection of the men—who would doubtless be those who had been dismissed; [illegible] was a question how whether they could be reappointed. He did not wish to commit himself, and if on inquiry it was [illegible] had been regularly dismissed, it would not be right for the Board to reappoint them. He would be in favor of filling up the regular appointments at once, and if the appointees did not know their business, they should learn.

Mr. BOWEN said, as these men were to be selected and sworn in by the Mayor, it left the appointments entirely in his hands, which did not square with the previous action of the Board.

Mayor WOOD said that, so far as he could learn, there were not one hundred out of the twelve hundred old policemen, who were not now actually policemen and entitled to their pay as such. The specials he asked for were required for the interests of the City, and if the Board did not appoint them, then he could apply in another quarter.

Mr. BOWEN understood that these men were to be appointed the same as those applied for by the Commissioners of Emigration and those at Seguine's Point. The Mayor had applied for these men, and as the exigencies of the City required them, he was disposed to look on the application favorably, but the men should be placed upon the same footing as other [illegible]

[illegible] removed from the department.

The Mayor's resolutions were finally referred.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented a claim from Messrs. HARTSHORN and CONKLIN SMITH, of Brooklyn, claiming pay as Sergeants, which was referred to Committee on General Discipline.

Mr. BOWEN presented the following communication:

PILOT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

To the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Police Commissioners be respectfully requested to direct the Police to inform the Harbor Commissioners at their Office, No. [illegible] South-street, of any infractions of the law, to establish "regulations for the Port of New-York," particularly in relation to throwing night soil into the slips, and that they also be requested to appoint the out door Superintendent, acting under the appointment of this Board, a "Special Policeman."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. PERKINS, Secretary.

Mr. BOWEN moved that this communication take the same course as the application of the Mayor, which was adopted.

General NYE presented the following claim from Mr. GOVER, of the Tenth Ward:

To the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police District:

GENTLEMEN: Obedient to the instructions of Superintendent TALLMADGE, I last evening, at sundown, repaired with my brother officers to report myself at the Station-house for patrol duty.

Having read the new Police law, as passed by the late Legislature, I am unable to find anything contained therein, justifying our summary dismissal from the Police Department, by the gentlemen composing the body of the commission; and I therefore consider myself still a policeman, debarred from duty by the same, and also by those officiating as Inspector or Superintendent of my Precinct.

In speaking individually for myself—and my own case is applicable to many of my brother officers—I was never personally served, either at the *Station-house* or at *my residence*, with any notice of insubordination, or any mandate, summoning me to appear for trial, to answer to any charge whatever preferred against me, and I therefore consider, by the letter of the law, that I am still a policeman.

At the time when the constitutionality of the law was under the protest of his Honor, the Mayor, pending before the Courts, I can by the most reliable testimony prove that those who were considered the old police were the only body of men who were rendering to the citizens any amount of real service; regularly [illegible], day and night, the most rigid and strict discipline was enforced upon them, which they cheerfully obeyed, and yielded a ready compliance to every command of those whom they were instructed to look up [illegible]. If they erred in doing so, it was from an absence of judgment alone, and not from any [illegible]. [illegible] after the Court of Appeals [illegible] pronounced the law a valid one, they have evinced a disposition to yield obedience to it? By long years of service, many of the men who were [illegible] are of the most inappreciable value to the community; they are men who deemed they were [illegible] acting for the general good of the community, and it cannot be said that they were acting in any way [illegible], or in disobedience of the law, for [illegible] not performing the duties of policemen? [illegible] the returns of our Police Courts, and the peace and order prevailing throughout our City, to [illegible].

We offered no interruption or interference to those who acknowledged the law at an early day, but mingled with [illegible] and disturbances, inspired by an honest feeling of emulation in the discharge of their duties.

Then, gentlemen, where lies the offence that should so strongly reflect against the recognition of those men, whose only fault you will, I trust, agree with me in considering but [illegible], which was based upon the consideration of their families' future comfort and happiness—knowing not upon which side to bestow their adherence, to still secure to them the means of support.

This, gentlemen, is the true circumstances connected with the cases of many of the men, who, possessing the most unexceptionable characters, are [illegible] and cast off, for a simple neglect of duty, and a hearing denied them in their own defence, which you certainly will admit, is their just rights, conceded to them by the existing law.

Trusting that you will excuse the length of my communication, and render to the subject some kind attention,

I am, gentlemen, your ob't servant,

WM. C. GOVER, Sergeant 10th Precinct.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1857.

The communication was referred to Committee on General Discipline.

A bill for the funeral expenses of [illegible] ANDERSON was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. BOWEN presented a bill for $800, for the hire of a Station-house in Spring-street. He had directed the owner to apply to the Comptroller, who replied he had no funds. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A charge was made by Sergeant WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, against JAMES FOSTER, patrolman, for intoxication, which was referred to Committee on General Discipline.

A complaint, by a gentleman outside of the Department, against an officer named SAMUEL DAVIS, was similarly referred.

TRIAL OF DEPUTY CARPENTER.

The complaint against Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER was next taken up.

Deputy CARPENTER appeared in person, and said he wished to enter a demurrer to the complaint.

Mr. MCKELLAR appeared for the complainants, and asked for an adjournment. He had not been served with an answer to the complaint, had no witnesses in Court, and was not, therefore, ready to proceed. He had not received any notice of when the complaint would be heard, else he might have had his witnesses present.

Gen. NYE asked him if he supposed it to be the duty of the Commissioners to go around and hunt up complaints, or to send them notice of trial. If so, he was mistaken. The proceedings of the Board were open, and if a complainant did not take sufficient interest in his complaint to notice the time appointed for its examination, he thought the Board had not time to hunt them up. The complainants, however, in this case, had asked for an adjournment, which was right, but he would suggest, as the respondent proposed to put in a demurrer, whether it would not be well to hear it now, as if well taken it would quash the complaint and conclude the proceedings. He thought the demurrer might be argued prior to an adjournment.

Mr. MCKELLAR wished to hear the demurrer, but [illegible]

General NYE—They should be viewed rather in the light of summary proceedings.

Mr. MCKELLAR believed Judge PEABODY and others, including the present City Judge, took the same view of such cases that he had taken of this. If not, the Commissioners would see that, if it was as had been stated, he could not tell when a complaint would come on.

General NYE did not know that the Commissioners should act as District Attorney, nor as defendant, in cases that came before them. If complainants did not take sufficient interest to attend and prosecute their complaints, he thought the Board had not time to hunt them up. He supposed it might as well be understood now, that the Board did not sit as prosecutors nor defendants, but rather as a Court to hear and examine complaints.

Mr. WOOD desired to say a word as to the position of the Board in such matters. He thought the position was that of a Board of Discipline for the protection of the public interests, against the malconduct of the Police Department. For illustration: If he saw a policeman drunk in the street, and entered a complaint to the Board, he thought it would be the duty of the Board to attend to the matter, as one effecting the efficiency and respect of the Department, and to notify the complainant of the time when his presence would be required, and not his duty to loose his time watching when the complaint should come on. He held it to be the duty of the Board to hear and attend to such complaints, as much for the purification of the Board, for freeing the Department of improper officers, as for the interest of the complainant.

General NYE—I dissent a little from the attitude of the Mayor. [illegible] We should rather stand as their defenders. We do stand as a court to hear and investigate charges against them, impartially.

Mr. WOOD—I suppose the question at present is on the postponement of the trial.

Gen. NYE—If there is to be a demurrer, would it not be well to hear that first.

Mr. MCKELLAR wished to ask whether the respondent had returned an answer to the complaint, within two days, as required.

Gen. NYE—He appears in person to demur as he has a right to do. We will now hear

THE DEMURRER.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER then put in his demurrer, as follows:

In the matter of the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer," preferred against DANIEL CARPENTER Deputy Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, the Respondent respectfully demurs to the said charge and its two specifications.

1. Of insolent, coarse and violent language to a superior officer; and
2. To a subordinate officer. (Sec. 3, of Rule 33.)

Firstly—Because the charges on their face show no cause of complaint, under the regulations of the Department, and the rule above referred to, which rule is also partially mentioned in the specification.

Secondly—They impute language used only of the Mayor as Mayor.

Thirdly—The Mayor, even as a member of the Board of Police, is not a superior officer of the respondent.

Fourthly—The said CORNELIUS B. TITUS is not a subordinate of this respondent, as appears by the specifications and the records of this Department.

Respondent, more particularly in explanation, avers that the Mayor of New York is not a Commissioner, but a member *ex officio* of the Board of Police. That the act creating the Board makes a distinction, and in section 3d all the powers of the Mayor of New-York, *as connected with the Police, are merged in the* one power of possessing a vote at every session of the Board when present at its meetings. That a Commissioner of Police, even, possesses no power distinct from that exercised at a meeting of the Board. That the Board of Police alone is the superior of the General and Deputy Superintendent of Police.

And this respondent further avers that even if the Mayor of New-York is a Commissioner, and is his superior officer, he was neither, in legal fact, (as appears by the records of the Metropolitan Police Department,) on the day mentioned in specification first, to-wit, the 3d day of July.

The respondent, referring to the said records, says that on the 22d day of April, one week after the Metropolitan Police law went into effect, the President of the Board of Police invited the said Mayor of New-York to a seat in the Board, which the said Mayor responded to as follows:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
Saturday, April 25, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to state that I do not recognize the right of yourself or the gentlemen to whom you refer as Police Commissioners, to act as such, and that I shall, under the advice of counsel, resist the exercise of any authority as such."

And the respondent avers that on or about the 17th of June, last past, this respondent in his capacity of Deputy Superintendent, and in the exercise of his duty, waited upon the said Mayor, and was expressly told by the said Mayor, that he did not recognise the authority of this respondent.

Whereupon respondent says that on the 3d day of July, when the alleged words were spoken, he had every reason to conclude, and did then believe that the said Mayor did yet continue to deny both the authority of said Board of Police and of this respondent.

And this respondent further says that conduct unbecoming an officer (as is laid down in a standard work called *Dehart*; page 371,) "Before it can be legally made the cause of punishment, it must be of that kind as necessarily to reflect disgrace upon the body to which the offender belongs. And this disgrace must not be such as the accidental or capricious judgment of different Courts-martial might view it, but be referable to the certain and expressed opinions of the community at large."

And the same authority, at page 372, says:

"The military community cannot expect, nor ought it to be expected of them, to preserve a higher tone of moral conduct than what is sustained by the higher order of society. Wherefore this respondent, referring to the said specifications against him, denies that the imputed language has been spoken of a Commissioner of Police, or of a member of the Board of Police, as such, and so could not reflect disgrace upon the body to which respondent belongs.

And respondent further referring to the records of the Department, (see minutes of July 2,) says that the said TITUS had been, previous to the day of the imputed language, dismissed from the said Department, and was, therefore, not a subordinate officer of this respondent, under the regulations.

The respondent, therefore, prays that the Board of Police will dismiss the said charges as such, but that if it decides that it has jurisdiction of them, and the charges constitute on their face a sufficient cause of proceeding under the law and the rules, he be allowed to answer upon the facts at length.

Respondent says he submits this as respectfully as a regard to his legal rights and to his own self-respect will permit, and only after full, and as he believes, competent legal advice on the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

When the demurrer had been read, Mr. MCKELLAR said he might ask to set it aside as frivolous, but he would simply ask that the Board direct a copy to be made for the complainants.

After some desultory conversation, the case was postponed to 10½ o'clock Monday, and the Board adjourned to 12½ on Saturday.

Decapitations at the Custom-House.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Custom-House, and great was the trepidation of Uncle Samuel's nephews as they walked up to the desk of the assistant Treasurer to receive their pay; not that there was anything alarming in the receiving their monthly stipends, but as it had been currently rumored that Collector SCHELL had been sharpening the axe of his guillotine, a good many of the poor fellows expected to walk out of the Custom-House with their month's pay in their pockets, and their heads under their arms, like so many St. Denis's. But the slaughter was not so great as was anticipated; next Saturday is now supposed to be the day on which the new Collector is to set his deadly instrument at work, when he will slice off the heads of the doomed men as coolly as he would slice up a cucumber. A few gentlemen, yesterday, when they called for their pay received a copy of the following *billet doux*:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
Collector's Office, July 31, 1857.

SIR: I have appointed another person to the office of the Customs, of which you are now the incumbent, so that your further services will not be required.

I am Very Respectfully,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

The following are the unhappy gentlemen who were the recipients of this brief but expressive communication:

[illegible]
John A. F. Douglas..........Inspector.
Thomas Byrnes..........Inspector.
Oliver S. Hibbard..........Inspector.
Geo. Wallace..........Night Watch.
One of 55 Night Watchmen who went out by general order.

The only appointments made, that we could hear of, were:

Erastus Glover..........Measurer.
——— Windmüller..........Measurer.

It is said that Councilman BIRDSALL has also been appointed, which, if true, will compel him, according to the new Charter, to vacate his seat in the Common Council.

The new Collector has introduced a new regulation which will give the Sub-Treasurer a little more to do than he has been accustomed to. Instead of the checks being presented for payment to the Cashier of the Custom-House, as heretofore, they are now paid by the Assistant Treasurer. Poverty Corner, yesterday, presented about as lugubrious and lively an aspect as though it were a Republican Collector who had just been inaugurated, instead of one Democratic Collector having merely succeeded to another.

UNCLE SAM'S BADGES.

There was another startling innovation, yesterday, in the introduction of a badge to be worn by the officers while on duty. It is a silver-plated medallion, with the United States coat of arms in relief, inclosed with the words "U. S. Revenue, port of New-York." This is surmounted by a scroll designating the title of the officer, and at the base another is appended with his number. As each officer received his pay one of these badges was handed him with the directions for wearing it. [illegible] practiced, and so is a very [illegible] regulation.

Gossip About the Fashions.

There have been no very decided changes of late in the fashion department. Muslins, laces, and tissues with fans, and other comfortable inventions of that ilk have reached their culminating point, and people are very willing to pause and enjoy them, for a few weeks at least, before turning the leaf to the fashions for Fall. Ices command a premium now, and travelers are just coming to full enjoyment of the country advantages; for nothing can be more tantalizing than to spend a July day in your room, with rain outside and fires within, sadly musing on the ride or picnic which should have been yours on this very day—an experience which our country-goers have enjoyed to the full this Summer. How many sea-side flirtations and charming moon-light rides have been broken off by this vexatious weather! How many becoming toilets have lain unworn in their cases, awaiting the sunny days which did not soon come!

There is great latitude allowed in the fashion for dresses this season. Flounced skirts, double skirts, skirts with side-trimmings, and skirts with no trimmings at all, are equally in vogue. Long basques, with the favorite fringe trimmings, are worn for heavy materials, and belted, infant waists, with short or demi-sleeves, for lawns and organdies. Pointed berthes are much worn with basques and waists. We have seen velvet ribbons of various colors, figured with wreaths of leaves and flowers in natural colors, which are said to be destined to become favorite trimmings in the Fall. Ribbon berthes, composed of a net-work of narrow ribbon, with a broad ribbon edge, are much worn with evening dresses. Plain barege, with flounces woven in patterns, and chene *grenadines, are favorite styles for dress materials.*

Morning dresses have long basques, trimmed with bretelles of lace and embroidery, and bell-shaped sleeves, with a broad cuff turned back from the hand. The skirts are full, and are trimmed with lace or embroidery to correspond with the basque. A very pretty double flowing sleeve is, also worn for a morning toilet. Embroidered muslins, jaconets and lawns are the materials most in vogue, pink and lilac being favorite colors.

Black lace shawls, and shawl-shaped mantillas of guipure lace, terminating in a deep flounce, are very fashionable. Barege or tissue shawls are also considerably worn. Wraps of cashmere, poplin, &c., are used for traveling.

The styles of bonnets are as various as the fertile imaginations of the milliners can possibly make them. Field flowers, lotus leaves, and rice ears, mingled with long grasses, as well as poppies, scarlet cactus, and camelias are favorite trimmings. Chenille straws, with trimmings of red coral and crimson flowers, are very pretty, and well suited to the country.

Collars continue to decrease. Undersleeves are still very full. Fichus are an elegant appendage to a full-dress toilet, and seem destined to retain their popularity. We have seen a very pretty one composed of puffs of tulle, finished at the neck by a tulle ruche, and terminating in a deep fringe of looped ruches, a spray of flowers being placed in each loop.

Coiffures of black velvet and chenille, with crimson flowers, are much worn, as well as lighter ones of lace, straw and grasses.

Blouses of poplin or cashmere, with a loose waist and short, full skirt, confined by a belt, are popular for boys' costumes. These have gauntlet sleeves, and are trimmed with braid and buttons. For smaller boys a jacket and skirt of any favorite material, with embroidered pantalettes, bosom and undersleeves, cashmere boots, and a straw cap is worn. Girls' dresses are made with bretelles or berthas, and short, full skirts, plain, flounced or double. Plaided silks and cashmeres, and embroidered muslins, are favorite styles.

APPOINTMENTS OF LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments of light-house keepers: JOSHUA B. BATCHELDER, at Beavor Tail, R. I., *vice* Mrs. DEMARIS WEEDEN, removed—$350 per annum; LEVI SMALLEY, at Tennant's Harbor, Me.—$400 per annum; ANTONIA PEARSON, assistant at Moose Peak, Me.—$350 per annum.

Visit of the Commissioners of Emigration to Quarantine.

The Commissioners yesterday paid a visit of inspection to old Quarantine, in company with a number of invited guests; the party consisted of Elijah F. Purdy, Wilson G. Hunt, Cyrus Curtis, ——— Garrigue and Andrew Carrigan, Commissioners; and Hon. Augustus Schell, Collector; Hon. John Kelly, M. C.; Hon. Elijah Ward, M. C.; D. E. Delevan, Joseph Mash, Joel Wolfe, Waldo Hutchins, and Gideon J. Tucker.

They proceeded first to examine the United States warehouses and the wharves, with a view of ascertaining their condition. Considerable complaint having been made of the inadequate accommodations there provided for the storage of the large quantities of merchandise which is often sent ashore temporarily for ventilation. Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, escorted the party over the grounds, and explained the different matters requiring the examination of the Board.

The Collector thought the buildings were in good condition, and sufficient for present purposes. The wash-house needed some repairs, and the wharves were, by general consent, pronounced in a very bad condition, requiring to be entirely rebuilt. A few thousand dollars would, they thought, put the whole in good order, and preserve the property from destruction, which now threatens it.

Dr. WALKER has, thus far, occupied the house with Dr. THOMPSON, at some inconvenience, and the necessity of providing him a house, was brought to their notice. The house formerly occupied by RICHARD A. LOCKE, Esq., the Boarding Officer of the Custom-House, was pointed out as a suitable one for the Doctor, and was, withal, very centrally located. It was proposed to negotiate with the Government for its transfer to the use of that officer.

The party were then conducted through the various hospital wards and buildings by Dr. BISSELL, the Commissioners and guests expressing their gratification at the orderly and cleanly condition in which everything was found, after which they adjourned to the house of Dr. BISSELL, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, to which the officials did ample justice, their appetites being evidently *improved by inhaling the bracing air of the bay.* Mr. PURDY toasted the Collector, who toasted the Commissioners; Mr. DEVLIN toasted the Press; Mr. TUCKER toasted Dr. THOMPSON, who made a graceful reply, and [illegible]. Mr. KELLY stood forth in behalf of the latter fraternity, and promised his influence to secure what was needed from Congress on behalf of quarantine improvements.

The occasion passed off most pleasantly, the interview being suddenly terminated by the announcement that the last boat for the City was about leaving, at which the company broke up and returned to the City, well pleased with what they had seen and enjoyed.

This visit of the Commissioners, and the topics discussed by them, did not indicate any present intention of removing the Quarantine establishment.

THE SHERIFF AND THE SUPERVISORS OF RICHMOND COUNTY.—Mr. ABRAHAM LOCKMAN, the Sheriff of Richmond County, called yesterday upon the Quarantine Commissioners, and handed them the following copy of proceedings of the Supervisors of his County, upon application he had made to them to provide a force to protect the property at Seguine's Point:

[COPY.]

SUPERVISORS' OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 27, 1857.

The Board met pursuant to the call of the Sheriff, to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing him to station a police force at the new Quarantine. Present, SAMUEL BARTON, A. G. COLE and R. CHRISTOPHER.

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors refuse to authorize the Sheriff of Richmond County to station a police force at the new Quarantine location at the town of Westfield, in said County, to protect the buildings erected thereon, for the reason that they do not think it necessary. RICH'D D. LITTLE, Clerk.

The Sheriff referred the Commissioners to the foregoing proceedings, and stated that it was his opinion that he had no authority or power to provide a force for the protection of the buildings. He refused, however, to say that on this account he de[illegible] required, and will take [illegible] the subject. Mr. LOCKMAN seems [illegible] but has a difficult task to [illegible], which he seems anxious to do.

HEAVY LARCENY AMONG IMMIGRANTS.—MICHAEL HIRSCH, a tailor by trade, was arrested yesterday morning, by Officer TAMMANY, of the First Ward, charged with larceny, in having refused to deliver up money which was put in his hands for safe keeping. The accused is a recently-arrived emigrant, and among others who had come out in the same ship with him, were stopping at No. 5 Carlisle-street. TREMSCOTT LIEBAN, one of the number, on going to a barber's shop, on Thursday evening, put his money, $360, in gold, in possession of HIRSCH, for safe keeping, until he would return. LIEBAN said he would be absent about half an hour, and HIRSCH said he would stop at the house, and the money would be safe. LIEBAN, however, on returning, discovered HIRSCH missing, and the custodian of the money did not make his appearance until 11 o'clock P. M. LIEBAN, on asking him for the treasure, was surprised to find that his friend denied having ever received it, and had to apply to the police for redress. HIRSCH continued to deny having the money, and was committed to prison for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

PICNIC OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 1, OF STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—The first annual excursion of this School took place yesterday. About 9 o'clock some 400 of the children left the school-house, preceded by Robertson's Band, and retired to a grove in the vicinity of the old Quarantine Hospital, where they enjoyed themselves finely. Appropriate addresses were made to them by Rev. Messrs. ECCLESTON and THOMPSON, of the Island, interspersed with singing by the children, which showed that their teachers had not neglected the cultivation of their vocal organs. After demolishing the bountiful supply *of good things that had been provided*, the excursionists at 6 o'clock returned to their school-house, where they were dismissed until the first Monday in September. Previous to the dismissal, however, they were favored with several songs by Mr. THEODORE U. STORY, of the Fifth Ward Police, who had been detailed to preserve order on the occasion.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED IN AN ALLEY-WAY.—JOHN LESTER, resident of Mulberry-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer FULLER of the Sixth Precinct, and committed to the Tombs, on a charge of having on Wednesday night, with an accomplice, robbed one NEIL ROONEY, resident of Throg's Neck, Westchester County. It is stated in the complaint that LESTER met ROONEY in Worth-street, claimed acquaintance and asked him into a groggery to drink. LESTER had another man with him, and neither having any money, ROONEY had to pay for the drinks. ROONEY left in a bad humor at the circumstance, and his new companions following him out instantly made an attack. LESTER held him by the throat while the accomplice struck ROONEY a powerful blow in the stomach, and then relieved his pocket of $6, all the money he had. LESTER's accomplice is still at large.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.—The property known as Locke's Mills, in Armagh township, was discovered to be on fire, on Saturday afternoon, and in a short time all the buildings connected with the mill and distillery, nine or ten in number, with most of their contents, were consumed. The sparse population and isolated situation of this establishment rendered all efforts, either to save property from the burning buildings or extinguish the fire, fruitless, full employment having been given to most present to keep the new dwelling of Mr. ALEXANDER, son-in-law of Mr. LOCKE, from the devouring element. This building was in considerable danger, from the direction the wind was blowing.

Messrs. LOCKE were engaged extensively in the manufacture of alcohol, and although the buildings were not very valuable, the machinery was all of the best and most costly kind. There were consumed from nine to ten thousand bushels of corn, a considerable quantity of rye, alcohol, barrels, and other things connected with the manufacture, making their total loss from $30,000 to $35,000—$16,000 of which is covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.—*Lewistown Gazette, July 30.*

The vessels now building on the Kennebec River amount to 10,000 tons, and for the entire year the total will reach 20,000 tons.

Texas Items—The Cotton Crop, &c.

From the N. O. Picayune of July 25.

The Galveston *Civilian*, in noticing the arrival of Dr. ROYALL in that city, after wandering some 3,000 or 4,000 miles during the last six months, in the country west of the Brazos, says:

"We regret to find that his impressions of the crop are mainly unfavorable, though some sections have been much more fortunate than others. He mentions an instance of sixty bushels of corn to the acre grown on one plantation on the Brazos—but this is an exceptionable case. The Chinese sugar-cane has every where proven its superior ability to corn notwithstanding drought."

The Galveston *News* of the 21st, furnishes the following intelligence:

Dr. ADKINS, a large planter on the Colorado, has harvested 41 bushels of wheat per acre, by actual measurement. This is the largest yield we ever heard of in Western Texas.

From a gentleman who resides in San Antonio, we learn that two negroes were hung by the citizens there last week for the rape of a white girl. The work of driving out the infamous characters is nearly accomplished.

HUGH YARBOROUGH offers a reward of $1,000 in the Tyler *Reporter*, for the arrest and conviction of two villains who waylaid, robbed, and nearly murdered him, on the night of the 27th ult., near Tyler, taking from him $3,150 in money.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 2d inst., says:

"We had a fine rain here yesterday morning, which soaked the ground well. We may look for showery weather now, in all probability. Dry weather has continued a long time, and it is certainly to be hoped that the spell is broken. At this immediate point we are not suffering so much for want of rain, having had tolerable good rains before but we are assured that there is a good deal of suffering in different parts of the country through the protracted drought."

The Matagorda *Chronicle*, of the 18th inst., says:

"From Wharton we learn that the cotton crop, notwithstanding the extreme drouth, is better than could have been expected. Early planted corn, however, is nearly a failure. Some partial showers have fallen throughout the county, and such is the case, also, in Matagorda County. A few plantations on Old Caney, above, have been favored with invigorating rains. It is now too late to do corn any good if it should come."

The Bastrop *Advertiser* of the 18th inst., says:

"This vicinity and south and west of us, for many miles, was visited with a very refreshing shower of rain on last Saturday evening. It fell in torrents on some large plantations in this county, that have not, since March last, been wet exceeding two inches in *depth; but, like other rains we have had, this one* was also partial. This county will make corn enough for home consumption, at any rate. Some farmers, we have heard said, would average at least forty bushels to the acre, while others are suffering both with corn and cotton crops—very materially, too."

Interesting from New-Mexico.

From the Washington Union, July 31.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received yesterday from J. L. COLLINS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, the monthly reports of the Indian agents, LABODI and CARSON. These reports are made out for the month of May.

Agent LABODI writes, under date of Abiquiu Agency, May 31, that during the month of May no depredations had been committed by the Indians under his charge. The pending difficulties between the Navajos and the Capote Utahs had compelled the latter to remain within the vicinity of that agency. The Capote Utahs were in a very destitute condition; their horses were extremely poor, the Navajos having driven them from good pasture. The Jicarilla Apaches were peaceable and were working their fields. These Indians were daily manifesting the interest they feel in agriculture. Some of them had planted in the vicinity of the Rio Ojo, and others on the La Cueva, the former distant about 20 miles from the Agency, and the latter about 25.

Agent CARSON, under date of Utah Agency, June 6, writes that a large number of the Muache Utahs had visited that agency during the month of May. He had presented to them such articles as were required by their necessities, which course seemed to give general satisfaction. He had no doubt but that they would continue friendly disposed towards the United States. If depredations were committed, it would be by the relatives of the Indians killed by a Mexican in February last. The agency had been visited daily by Jicarilla Apaches, who appeared to be contented. The agency had but little doubt of their friendship.

Maryland Democratic State Convention.

From the Baltimore American, July 31.

The Democratic Convention, charged with the duty of choosing the nominees of the party for the State offices to be elected at the ensuing Fall election, met in this city yesterday. After organizing, a Committee was appointed, which, on consultation, recommended that no formal nomination for Governor should be made, but that the Democracy of the State support Hon. JOHN C. GROOME, of Cecil County, for that office. The recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Convention. For the other offices the following nominations were made:

Comptroller of the Treasury—BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Frederick County.

Lottery Commissioner—Dr. JOSHUA R. NELSON, of Hartford County.

Commissioner of the Land Office—JAMES MURRAY, of Anne Arundel.

The Convention was not full, Baltimore city not being represented. Its proceedings were characterized by unanimity, but wanted the spirit and enthusiasm that have characterized previous Conventions of the party. There was scarcely any competition for the nominations. Colonel GROOME, who received the indorsement of the Convention as a candidate for the Governorship, is an Old-Line Whig who voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, but who has not, as his friends claim, in any other way identified himself with the Democratic party. Mr. HICKS, the nominee of the American party for the Governorship, was also formerly a staunch Whig, and probably still retains some of the old political leaven. Both parties, in these nominations, recognize the existence of the old Whig sentiment in the State, and appeal to its aid for success.

HUNTING FUGITIVE SLAVES.—CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 27.—On Sunday morning, a party of Missourians, supposed to be near fifty in number, came over from the Missouri shore to search for fugitive slaves—some ten or fifteen chattels having recently escaped from that part of the State. They surrounded and searched several negro cabins, but at length the free negro residents, excited by their threats and insulting language, determined to permit no further search, without a warrant, and offered determined resistance. I could not ascertain which party fired first, but a number of shots were exchanged, and a Missourian, by the name of WILSON, had his jaw blown off. Three of the Missourians have been arrested—among whom is the ferryman who brought them over. They will be tried here this afternoon. There is great excitement in town about it—a large number of citizens taking sides with the Missouri slave hunters. The slaves that they were after were *not in Cairo at the time*, but had passed there on their way North.—*Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

TRANSFER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS.—The last act of the drama was finally executed, this morning, by the signature of A. G. CURTIN, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the deed conveying the main line of public improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The deed, as executed this day, is written on parchment in a bold and plain hand, handsomely bound in Turkey morocco in folio form. The book containing the deed contains, also, a handsomely embellished title page, decorated with a beautiful coat of arms and other suitable devices; the act providing for the sale of the main line, and the proclamation of the Governor offering the same for sale, are also bound in the book; and finally, the receipts of the purchase money and bonds to the amount of seven millions and a half, signed by the proper accounting officers, closes this pleasing drama.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, July 30.*

LINEN GOODS AND ALE.—A correspondent writes from Leith, Scotland, under date of June 30, that, during the last three months, linen goods and ale to the amount of £30,589 0s. 4d. sterling have been shipped to the United States from that district, chiefly through the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow, showing a decrease of £14,884 0s. 1d. with the corresponding period of last year, viz., £45,473 4s. 1d. This great falling off in the trade has been caused by the new tariff act of March 3, 1857, reducing the duties on linen goods and ale. The manufacturers and merchants here thinking it their interest to export as sparingly as possible until after the 1st of July, when this new act will go into operation. No American vessels have arrived at or departed from this port during the last three months.—*Wash. Union.*

VALUABLE ORIGINAL PORTRAIT.—By the last steamer from Liverpool, Gen. WM. H. SUMNER, of Jamaica Plains, received an original portrait of Gen. THOMAS GAGE, Governor of Massachusetts at the commencement of the Revolution, and whose name is familiar to all acquainted with our country's history. The portrait is of life size, and was taken when the General was in the prime of life. It was presented to Gen. SUMNER by Admiral Sir WILLIAM HALL GAGE, a son of the Governor, and who is now living at an advanced age, having passed a long life in active service, and been knighted for his brilliant exploits in many naval battles. We understand that it is the intention of General SUMNER to have this portrait handsomely engraved to illustrate one portion of the interesting work on the early history of Noddle's Island, which he has nearly ready for the press.—*Boston Journal.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Subjects of Controversy with New-Granada—Prospect of Adjustment, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1857.

There are four principal subjects of controversy with New-Granada, viz.:

1. Indemnity for the injury done to our citizens in the Panama riots of April, 1856.
2. The tonnage tax upon American commerce.
3. The proposed tax [illegible] crossing the Isthmus; and
4. The security of the Railroad Transit.

Nothing definite has been settled between Gen. HERRAN and Gen. CASS [illegible] in regard to the matter of indemnity, [illegible]. The second and third points are still under discussion.

The fourth, and most difficult question of all, has not yet been especially dealt with—indeed, it can scarcely be said to have been yet under discussion. [illegible]

It is impossible to foresee the result of the negotiation, for the President himself has not yet determined upon the proper course to be pursued; but, in any event, the subject will not be disposed of so speedily as many seem to have anticipated. J.

[illegible] THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

The number of warrants issued from the Pension Office during July, under the Bounty Land Act of March, 1855, is 2,160; to satisfy which [illegible] acres are necessary. [illegible] acres of land are required.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $18,660,667; of which over $6,000,000 are in New-York, nearly $3,000,000 in Philadelphia, $2,774,000 in Boston, and 1,500,000 each in New-Orleans and San Francisco.

A letter from Col. BONNEVILLE, in command of the Gila Expedition, [illegible]

At Old Point yesterday, in the Southern Commercial Convention, [illegible]

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA—THE NEXT EUROPEAN NEWS.

BOSTON, Friday, July 31.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here about 11 o'clock this morning, and her mails will be due in New-York about midnight to-night.

The news was fully embraced in the telegraphic dispatch from Halifax.

We learn from a private note from the Liverpool Agent of the New-York Associated Press, [illegible]

Return of the City Councilmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31.

The City Councilmen left here for New-York by the two o'clock train. The Hudson Hose Company No. 5, left for home this morning.

Departure of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at [illegible] o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at [illegible]. The weather is calm and cloudy.

Death of the Wife of Ex-Postmaster-General Campbell.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31.

The wife of Ex-Postmaster General CAMPBELL died here at an early hour this morning.

The Form of Continents Determined by the [illegible]

[illegible]

Sale of the Kansas Indian Trust Lands.

[illegible]

CAIRO THE GRAND.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Cairo.

No person will doubt that, in this distant land, memories of home and of old home scenes come thronging on us, taking possession of us at times with a power that we cannot and do not wish to resist. At such moments we forget time and distance, forget seas and rivers, and, by the blessed power of memory, are carried back to the scenes we love best, the times that have been the happiest, the faces that have been most familiar.

I have said in a former letter that I am now realizing the dreams of long years, and it is sufficient to convince myself that I—I myself—tread daily, and have trodden daily for a month, the streets of Cairo the Grand.

I remember well those long evenings of my childhood in the old house by the river, when the housekeeper used to tell me stories from the Arabian Nights, and there and again the name of Cairo, the blessed, the glorious, fell from her lips, with the histories of genii and spirits powerful, so that it had forever rested in my mind, in the same class of objects with those mystical personages, and I hardly believed in its existence on earth more than in theirs.

I remember scenes in my later boyhood when, with the companions of my play, I personated characters who were known to us in story, and we often laid the scene of our play in these same streets. Later still, I began to read much of the East, and then to talk with the pleasant friends of my youth, and plan the joy I should have when I saw this land. Many a long evening have I sat with those I now remember, and who will remember me as well, in years long past, and talked of the wondrous things to be seen in Cairo, the magnificent. How many are there who, on reading these lines, will recall my boyish ardor as I spoke of the day that I always saw before me when I should go to Egypt, and of the deep longing I had to stand on the shore of the Nile, and look upward to the Pyramids! Right well do I remember the moonlight evenings that I wasted in dreaming of the moonlight on Memphis, the long nights that I lay awake picturing to my feverish fancy the lofty obelisk of Heliopolis. Every day of my life comes back to me now, as I see its great longing fully realized, and I thank God humbly and heartily to-night, that I am writing these lines in the city of Saladin, on the ground that is hallowed by the footsteps of Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and our Blessed Lord.

I cannot sleep to-night. May and Amy are long since lost in dreams. Jacques sits at his table, poring over a hieroglyphic page which he copied from a newly-discovered gateway at Heliopolis, and which he has translated sufficiently well to show beyond reasonable doubt that it was a temple or palace of Thothmes III. the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and while he reads I am wondering whether it be possible that these two eyes of mine have looked on the gateway through which Moses passed and repassed day after day when he was sent to announce to Pharaoh the vengeance of an offended God.

Yesterday, May and myself were seated on the divan at the right hand of Mustapha Capitan, surrounded by a hundred of the fiercest-looking Bedouins of the Arabian desert, foremost of whom stood Sheik Houssein, the far-famed guardian of Wady Mousa who is now in the hands of Said Pasha, under examination on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery of a caravan some time ago. No description can do any justice to the scene. Imagine an oriental room. Across one end place a divan gorgeous in silks and cushions, and on this divan seat, in the corner, the seat of honor, a splendid Turk with flowing beard and flashing eye. At his right imagine an American lady and at her right an American gentleman, and again at his right two Turkish officials of high position. Before them leave an open space of ten feet, and then crowd the rest of the room with Bedouins, Turks, soldiers and officers, clothed in every fantastic garb of Eastern lands, armed to the teeth every man of them. In the front rank place Sheik [illegible], Sheik Suleyman from Akaba, Sheik Ibrahim from the desert south of Gaza, with their followers crowding behind them. And then before them all, let an old man, small in stature, but with eagle gaze, stand and gather his robes around him with all the dignity of a Roman Senator, while he hurls his defiances in the teeth of the judge before whom he finds himself arraigned. Imagine this old man clothed in crimson and gold, his robes loose cloaks flowing around his spare form, with a shawl floating from his head. At every burst of his furious eloquence, observe how the hundred Bedouins shout their approval or disapproval, as they may be differently affected, until the scene becomes one of terrible uproar, fierce words flying to and fro from fifty voices, the Shieks always foremost, each thundering or screaming out his wish to meet the other on the desert, as each accuses the tribe of the other as being accessory to the theft. And then see the old Sheik Houssein, the most powerful of the Bedouin chieftains, the man who claims to be the equal to the Sultan himself, and who laughs at Said Pacha and his Egyptian soldiers, see him wave down the tumult with a sweep of his bony arm, and hear his deep guttural voice, uttering in bold and startling language his calm defiance of the Viceroy and all his hosts.

Through all this scene, imagine the two Americans, sitting in silent wonderment, and you may imagine what I mean when I say that I looked a dozen times at May, and saw her large eyes opened to their utmost, and asked myself with serious doubt, whether it were possible that we were the same two persons who used to look at the waves by moonlight from the breakwater at Stonington, or who last year talked with a group of Sioux on the bank of the Mississippi.

Every day the personal identity of the man in America and the man now in Egypt is more difficult to be realized, and I have difficulty in believing that I have any home in the world, or that there is such a country as America. Difficulty—except when, as to-night, comes rushing over me the memory of all the beloved ones in all parts of that fair land, and then I long with unutterable desire to know of them and their welfare. Do the November winds blow coldly on you there? Are the ripe apples gathered in the orchard? Are the cornfields brown and golden? Have snow-flakes visited you yet?

Here all is fresh green Spring. The Nile has not yet left all the fields bare, but where it has retired the quick crops cover all the ground with green and the earth smiles in the sunshine.

It is midnight now, and the windows are open, the breeze stealing through the room, while I sit in thin white clothes, without my coat, not thinking of being cold. And yet they are gathering around the blazing fire at home, and shivering as the November blasts sweep over the roof. But I would wish—how I wish—that for one hour—one evening—I were there!

Since I sent my last letter, I have continued my search after the burial-place of John Ledyard, but hitherto in vain. I reluctantly admit the uselessness of further search. Some one may be more fortunate than I, no one can be more anxious for success.

A few days ago, in company with Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the Indian Hotel, whom I beg to recommend to all American travelers, I rode out of the city by the gate of the Citadel, and ascended the spur of the Mokattam Hills to find certain quarries unmentioned, and, I think, almost unvisited by travelers. No one can see them without the utmost astonishment. The rock of the hill is quarried out in immense caverns, extending along both sides of a deep ravine, cut in the rock by the same human, herculean hand.

The first cavern is two hundred feet wide by three hundred deep, and the height of the arch in the centre is about forty feet from the floor. The second and third are similar in size and extent. The largest is on the spur of the hill overlooking Cairo. Entering it from the ravine, I found it to consist of an immense subterraneous chamber, which I reached by climbing down a pile of stone some twenty feet high. This room had two arched passages leading out to the side of the hill over the city, and the view from the openings was magnificent in the extreme. The Nile stretching away into the Delta, covered with sails as far as the eye could reach, the glorious city with its four hundred minarets glowing in the sunlight, the Libyan range and the solemn Pyramids on the western horizon: all this, in one sweep of the eye, was enough to intoxicate.

While I stood at the outer entrance of this cavern I caught sight of a fox in the other entrance, quietly stealing along and looking over his shoulder to see if I followed him. I was not foolish enough to attempt anything of the sort, but I had that with me which could follow him faster. I sent a ball after him from one of Colt's navy pistols which I carry on one side of my belt balanced by a small but beautiful Jennings on the other side. I missed him, but dashing through the cavern after him I was out on the other side just in time to see him cutting along a ledge of the rocks, a fair shot at eighty yards. He doubled and ran towards me within forty or fifty, and then I used the Jennings. He leaped into the air as I shot, caught on the edge of the rock, made a convulsive effort to hold on and then fell down down, down two hundred feet, into the depths of the quarries. It was more than a mile round and I did not attempt to recover the game.

The date of these quarries is wholly unknown. The rock appears as fresh as if cut within a few years, but the immense blocks which were taken out have left their traces on the sides of the cavern from which they were cut, and there is no mark of gunpowder on them nor any indication of blasting or other modern method of cutting rock.

Returning homeward, we came again to Joseph's Well, in the enclosure of the Citadel, and looked down its immense depths, and drank a single draught of its water. Then we paused once more at the Mosque of Mehemet Ali, the most gorgeous and magnificent of Eastern buildings, in which lie the bones of that great Prince. Then we passed by the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, which towers above the city like a relic of an age of giants; and by the Bab Zooaylah, where the people hang their extracted teeth, and insure themselves against a return of the toothache; and by the Turkish Bazaars and the Mouski, to the great Square, and so home to the hotel.

It appears strange to be calling a hotel home. And yet, we have been in Cairo so long, and have occupied these rooms so steadily, that we begin to feel at home, and when other travelers come, we welcome them as strangers, and feel a sort of interest in showing them the sights. It is not often that strangers remain here so long as we have now been here. But it has not been time thrown away. Every day has shown us something new—something strange or beautiful—and we are fully repaid.

I believe I have mentioned the donkey-boys of Cairo in a former letter as a peculiar race of animals. We have had five of them in our employ very steadily, and we like them more and more as we learn more of their peculiarities. They are all anxious to learn English, and they have a remarkable facility for acquiring it. One of them, Mohammed by name—for half the Arabs rejoice in the name of their prophet—talks English well for a boy of his class. A few evenings since, as we were riding in the southwestern part of the city, we passed one of the peculiar gateways which abound in all parts of Cairo, inclosing quarters, or particular sections or streets of the city, when he pointed out the corner behind the gate, and said that a short time ago he saw an efrite (a ghost, or rather a devil,) just there. All the Cairenes believe in ghosts, and in efrites or evil spirits, and see them more or less frequently. A gateway is the usual place to see them.

"Was it white?" I asked.

"Yes, it was white, and its eyes were like coals of fire."

"Did it speak?"

"Yes, it struck me on the face. Its hand was cold and wet. It said, "The candle is out," and then ran down the street.

"What time was it?"

"It was six o'clock, (that is near midnight,) when I was going for Dr. Abbott to come and see my master, who was sick."

"And did your master die?"

"No."

I questioned him at great length, and he was very minute in his descriptions, and evidently fully impressed with the belief that he had seen a ghost. There is scarcely a gateway in Cairo that is not supposed to be haunted by some spirit, and many houses are abandoned for this same reason. The house in which Dr. Abbott resides has this reputation, and the natives wonder at his hardihood in living there.

Thalberg Learning the Banjo.

From the Courrier Des Etats Unis.

Thalberg, returned to New-York from his triumphant tour in the interior, is reposing gracefully and quietly on his laurels. At the present he dreams only of a *far niente* season at the sea-side, and if, from the force of habit, he must indulge in some musical recreation, it is not with the piano-forte.

"Not the piano-forte?" do you ask? "And what, then, may it be?"

We give you ten, yes, a hundred guesses, but we counsel you, as you value your comfort, to "give up" at once. Know that Thalberg, the great Thalberg, reposes from his royal sovereignty in cultivating—the banjo! We have written it—the banjo!

Here are the facts. Entering his apartments the other day at the St. Nicholas, in place of the magnificent Erard we were accustomed to find there, there appeared a suspicious box of somewhat musical form, and bearing the significant address: *S. Thalberg, New-York.*

"In the name of St. Cecilia, is it not a banjo case?"

"It is nothing else," replied Thalberg, in his usual quiet and modest tones.

"And," we continued, "you play on this odd instrument?"

"I have taken ten lessons," responded, most humbly, the celebrated man; and encouraged, doubtless, by the admiration plainly depicted in our countenance, he added:

"And I will acknowledge that I have made considerable progress already."

"Pray let us have the special favor of judging for ourselves! All the world has heard Thalberg upon the piano-forte; let us have the privilege of hearing him on the banjo!"

With his uniform kindness, he at once opened the case. It was empty. Thalberg, with the enthusiasm of all young students, had attacked with two much warmth the melody

"O Susannah, don't you cry for me,
I come from Alabama, with my banjo on my knee,"

and, alas! the instrument was now gone to the shop for repair.

Thus we have not yet heard Thalberg on the banjo! When we have that honor, the world shall surely know it. Oh! that we could be in Paris when, on the artist's return, this new accomplishment is made known to the public of that city! Nothing of the like has been dreamed of there, and all the little eccentricities of Vivier will be entirely eclipsed. Every man will be button-holed in the streets, *not* for the salutation, "How do you do?" but with the query: "Have you heard Thalberg's banjo?"

"The banjo! What in the name of Saxe is that?"

"A primary affair; the national instrument of America, (the black part of it at least;) a guitar finger-board, attached to a gourd drum."

For a week, Paris will think of nothing else. Government may, if it pleases, make a new *coup d'état*; no one will pay the slightest attention to it, for the great affair of the hour will be to hear Thalberg's banjo!

At Kellogg's foundry in Detroit, lies a piece of the shaft of the first steamboat that ever floated on Lake Erie, the *Walk-in-the-Water*, which was built in 1818, and was wrecked in November, 1821. The *Walk-in-the-Water* was of 340 tons; she was not succeeded until 1822, when the first *Superior* was built in this city. The piece of shaft weighs about 600 pounds, and is curiously wrought.

HONDURAS.

EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN HONDURAS, comprising Sketches of Travel in the Gold Regions of Olancho, and a Review of the History and General Resources of Central America, with original maps and numerous Illustrations. By William V. Wells. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1857.

While Henningsen and Walker are preparing for another foray upon Central America, for the benefit of the newsmongers, we may employ this very dull interval of raising funds and fitting out our vessel against Costa Rica, in a little profitable reading. Another batch of glorious victories will arrive in good time, with the usual contradictions and qualifications. Meanwhile a far different and more valuable class of men are occupying themselves with Central America, with a view also to "conquests," but of a more enduring and appreciable kind—the conquests of industrial enterprise.

American interests in Central America are represented, first, by the Panama Railroad, which employs eight millions of dollars in the business of transportation, and has built a considerable town—the city of Aspinwall—at one terminus of the road. The business of this Company is conducted in New-York. Over this road pass the Pacific mails of the United States, weighing sometimes five or six tons, and representing an income of $700,000 annually to the persons employed in its conveyance. The specie of California, yielding a revenue of $500,000 to the carriers. The passenger business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America, and a portion of the trade of these two coasts and of South America, in freight and exchange. The destruction of the Panama Railroad would be the severest temporary injury that could be inflicted on the commerce of the New World. The enterprise is profitable. It has not yet been "fillibustered," but is likely to be, if we may judge from the preparations going on.

Our second great interest in Central America is the Nicaraguan Transit, in which, as in some vast Serbonian bog, whole armies, and navies, too, have been lately sunk and destroyed. It has been fillibustered.

Our third interest is in the new Transit of Honduras, at present under English protection, but calculated for strictly American uses. The fillibustering of this line has been lately agitated by our Central American *undertakers*, but is deferred for the present, partly on account of a certain treaty between England and Honduras, which guarantees military protection to the stockholders, but chiefly because the projectors of the road have not yet expended money enough to make this enterprise available for fillibustering uses.

Hitherto, regarding fillibusterism from a point of view purely economical, we have simply exposed its errors, held up the folly and evil consequences of such ill considered enterprises to condemnation, and pointed out from time to time the calamities which they have entailed upon their authors. Our predictions, made months in advance of the results of the Nicaraguan operations, have been invariably verified. We have given from time to time the only correct and reliable accounts of the numbers, condition and sufferings of the fillibusters, and have shown the evil effects of the civil and military policy adopted in Nicaragua. Having fulfilled our duty to the public and the world at large, our predictions and calculations sustained and verified against all odds, we feel that we have attained a position in regard to these matters which entitles us to give advice. We can afford, without suspicion or loss of reputation, to give a little disinterested advice to the fillibusters and their friends. Again, beyond hope! they have some money in bank. Mr. Law, good man, has shown them the inside of a purse, which, he says, contains coin of his own. Now, gentlemen, what are you about to do with this windfall?

Our first advice to you would be to invest it in good bonds and mortgages, here in New-York, and live quietly upon the income.

But if you are resolved to go a fillibustering—if you must go and can't help it—now is your time to consider and devise a good plan. Some of you were converted to the faith of beef and plantains, rum and dirty linen by reading Mr. E. G. Squier's work on Nicaragua. That conversion took place in Sacramento, California, a city of refuge for beaten politicians. Poor Crabb, a man of intellect, read in the same book.

Men of action that you were, the idea was no no sooner conceived than it became effectual. Nicaragua was entered, seized, held for a year, exhausted of its population and wealth, and finally became a desert and a mass of ruins, fit habitation for no civilized being. Two great commercial Companies were broken up, losing each a million or more. There was no result; the experiment was a failure. You believed that it was necessary for "*the soldier to precede the colonist;*" you expressed that belief and you acted upon it. Experience has proved that you were wrong. You had before you the example of Texas, in which the colonist preceded the soldier, in the natural order of events. You should have taken a lesson from history, which is "philosophy teaching by example." Texas was a success, Nicaragua a failure. Your present plan is to enter Costa Rica on the Pacific side; to overrun and subdue that country, and, after that is done, to encourage immigration by reopening the Transit of Nicaragua, carrying the land route over a portion of the Costa Rican territory. Now, then, is the time to listen to advice.

The aim and purpose of fillibusterism is either brute violence, rapine, murder and debauchery, or it is to establish an independent colony of Americans in some healthful and habitable part of Central America. The proper mode of procedure for successful colonization in that country is clearly set forth in the new work of Mr. William V. Wells, and it is to this work we wish to draw the attention of the more sensible among those who favor the operations of Messrs. Law, Henningsen and Walker.

Sixty miles inland from the city of Truxillo, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras, there is a plain or valley called Lepaquaré, which is perhaps the most beautiful and desirable portion of the earth's surface between the tropics. The climate of this region, surrounded as it is by chains of lofty mountains on all sides except the sea, is mild and healthful.

"The valley of Lepaquaré is a park of verdure springing from a deep rich soil, wide enough to sustain the population of a commercial and agricultural State." "Let no geographers," says our author, "with indefinite ideas of the 'terrible tropics,' select the table districts of Olancho for the theme of his anathemas against pestilential climates. The sandy horrors of Sahara or the Colorado are not here. Here the sun neither kills the wanderer nor scorches his blood; the earth is warm but not infectious. Fevers do not prevail. The Summer, or wet season, is by no means, as many suppose, a continued fall of rains. A succession of quick showers and thunderstorms, with intervals of brilliant sunshine, make up the season. The rain will fall all night in torrents, with lightning, thunder and wind—alarming but not destroying—swelling the rivers and their muddy mountain affluents, which again subside into their natural channels as the sun bursts forth through the clouds of morning over a landscape richly and tenderly diversified with green and gold." "Says the proverb, '*Olancho, ancho para entrar angusto para salir!*' Olancho, easy to enter but hard to leave."

This region, the most lovely and salubrious of Central America, has been rarely visited by wars or revolutions. A chain of high mountains divides it from Honduras proper on the north, west and south. It is diversified with grotto hills, and tongues of woodland following the courses of the rivers. The prairies are covered with herds of cattle, mules and horses; and so cheap and abundant are the necessaries of life, it costs the native less than fifty cents a week to support himself and his family.

The region of Olancho is drained by a system of rivers, all of which are gold-bearing streams, uniting in one great river, the Partook, at the Chiflones or cataracts, sixty miles in a direct line from the sea. The Partook has a deep entrance about eighty miles below Jeuxillo, and is navigable for river steamers drawing three or four feet of water, 120 miles inland, measured on the winding course of the stream. One of the river mouths is a slough or channel, cutting off to the inlet of Brews or Brewers, a large lagoon of the Carothean, abounding in fish and oysters.

When we consider that only four days' time, by steam, carries us to Truxillo, or to the mouth of the largest and most navigable river of Central America; that this river drains a gold region (Olancho) celebrated in Spanish chronicles, and spoken of by recent explorers in terms of extravagant praise, and which is second only to California in productiveness; that the land and forests of Olancho, grazed at present by herds of cattle, like the savannas of Venezuela, offer every inducement for settlement and cultivation; and, finally, that this beautiful region, lying under the eye and grasp of the American miner, is thinly inhabited, and capable of sustaining and enriching a mining population as large as that of California—we experience a strong sensation of pity for those unfortunate men who, in seeking such regions and such climates as that of Olancho, where they could enrich themselves with legitimate labor, in sluicing and washing the auriferous earth, have been led away, by false report and mistaken advice, to perish in the feverish and filthy idleness of a soldier's life on the pestiferous shores of the Lake of Nicaragua.

Has any man the ambition of establishing a little empire of white men and natives, Olancho offers itself as a region apt for the enterprise. We have read attentively and critically, chapter by chapter and page by page, this work of Mr. Wells' on Honduras. A nine months' labor and travel, it has appeared a valuable and satisfactory book, historically, critically, and with reference to its end, which is to induce the settlement of Eastern Honduras by Americans. The personal narrative of travels are a literal, but beautiful and well worded narrative of the journey, adventures, and statistical researches of the author in Eastern Honduras.

"A chief object of my journey was to obtain a correct map of a country, the topography of which has remained unknown, and which desperate map makers have filled with mountains, towns and rivers having no existence, not even in their own imaginations, but placed *ad libitum* to fill unsightly blanks and nameless regions." "It was my custom in all parts of Olancho to spread my large skeleton map prepared for this purpose, upon any rude bench or table, and, with dividers and pocket compass in hand to inquire of the older natives the direction and distance of certain places."

The result of this laborious procedure has been a large and valuable addition to the topography of Honduras, completely filling up the gaps, and correcting the errors and conjectures, in the otherwise accurate work of Mr. E. G. Squier, whose researches, based upon the line of the proposed Honduras Railroad, necessarily failed to embrace that interesting region, the gold placers of Olancho.

"The echo of voices among the rocks farther up the river indicated the presence of *Cavaderos*, (gold washers,) although this was not the most favorable season for their labors. We followed the bank for a few hundred yards, and at last came upon a party of women gold-seekers, splashing about in the water, laughing boisterously over their labor, some singing, others smoking the indispensable *cigarro*. They were standing knee deep, and each bending over the customary large circular bowl or *batea*, in which the precious metal was being washed out. They worked slowly and with no intelligence, stopping at every moment to chat over the topics of their little world, and performing, perhaps, one third as much labor as an American miner. An offer from the General (Zelaya) backed by myself, to buy all the gold they could wash on that day and the next, did not seem to quicken their operations. The women obtain a permission of the Zelaya family (proprietors of this part of Olancho,) before they can work the placers; this formality, which they scrupulously exact, is owing to the family jealousy of their ancient possessions."

"An immense, fat, good-natured Indian woman whispered an inquiry to Julio, as to who the strangers were, to which he replied that I was intending to buy the entire Zelaya possessions, and that I had come from California to view the gold washings." "At my request they continued their labors." "In several of the *bateas* there remained not a particle of gold. In others there might be from two to three cents; in a few, double the amount. The particles were not scale-like, but round and irregular, averaging the size of a pin-head, and polished by attrition. One piece was taken out worth above half-a-dollar."

Our author has collected a mass of Spanish and other testimony, in regard to the historic celebrity and actual value of the gold-placers of Olancho and Yoro, inland from Truxillo. The entire yield of the Zelaya estates does not at present exceed $75,000 annually. The surface washings have been worked time out of mind by the aborigines, and the whole of the Lepaquaré Valley requires the process of sluicing, to compel a return equal to that of the California placers. The belt of gold-placers extending through Yoro and Olancho, from north to south, may be 100 miles in length, as far as explored, and abounds very uniformly in the earth which yields the precious metals. The descriptions of our author do not seem to be at all exaggerated. He has little to say about astonishing "nuggets," "pockets," or places where a fortune was discovered under a piece of land which a man might cover with his body.

Honduras is equally a region of gold, silver, copper and cinnabar, the ore of mercury. In former times the silver mines of Comayagua and Zequiazalpa, the latter of which were visited and minutely described by Mr. Wells, yielded as largely as those of Potosi. Our limits, however, forbid further quotations, and we must refer those who are interested in silver to the work itself. We now revert to the original purpose of this article, which was to open a new view, and, if possible, to offer humane and legitimate means and inducements for the colonization of Central America by our own countrymen.

After a minute and thorough examination of Nicaragua and Northern Honduras, Mr. E. G. Squier came to the conclusion that the interior of the latter State offered much stronger inducements to the white colonist than any portion of Central America. The views of this traveler were limited, however, to the creation of an Interoceanic Railroad, the opening of silver mines, and the culture of tropical products, under American auspices. This process will be, of course, a comparatively slow one. *To produce a sudden and irresistible influx of industrial white population from California, Europe, and the United States, there is but one attraction of sufficient power, and that is the gold placer.* In the gold region of Olancho a second California offers to the American colonist and white laborer all the inducements of a good climate, a light, producible soil, free of thorns and thickets, and hills composed of solid, interminable masses of auriferous earth.

It is not impossible that California will produce this coming year one hundred millions of the precious metal. If any depreciation has taken place in the value of gold it is not felt; the business of the miner as conducted by the home companies of associated workmen on the gold washings of the Sierras, is still the best paying manual labor. Were these mines only four days' sail from New-Orleans, and eight from New-York, like the equally desirable placers of Olancho, the population of California would be, in all probability, four times as great as it is at present, and its wealth proportionate.

Let us now suppose,—and again we ask the attention of our fillibuster friends, more especially of Messrs. Law and Henningsen, who are so deeply anxious about a certain transit line of doubtful value,—let us suppose that the three, four or five thousand persons who entered Nicaragua to die there fighting and starving, in the midst of a numerous and hostile population, upon a soil rank with disease, and in a climate where seven white men out of ten are sure to die of malarious fever, had passed into the interior of Honduras, peaceably, only fighting when it was necessary for defence, and that the money they took with them and which was expended in their support had been devoted to the opening of good placers, and silver and copper mines in Olancho.

But these are unfruitful speculations. Adventurers engaging in fillibustering operations for the benefit of a Law or a Garrison, have hitherto met with little success, and the majority have perished miserably. The object of their employers is to secure for themselves an immediate personal benefit, without any regard to the health or prosperity of the adventurer who allows himself to be made a military slave in their service. It is idle to attempt argument with the steamship and Transit operators. It is their pleasure to dream impossibilities and throw good money after bad, in fillibustering expeditions, of which the last will always rank the others in the order of misfortune, as well as of time. If we wish to colonize Central America, the worst class of men we can send into it are the mere fighting class, incapable or averse to every kind of industry. Five hundred American miners, with a small capital to commence a colony, thrown into Olancho, well armed, but with peaceable intentions, will solve the problem of "Americanizing" Honduras without the assistance of a Walker or a Henningsen. When a day's labor in mining yields three day's subsistence, means and capital will accumulate rapidly, and in two years from the day of commencing on the placers, the "Americanization" of Honduras will have been completed.

In the town of Juticalpa, the capital of Olancho, the price of a good milch cow is only four dollars. The navigation of the Partook—and its branches, the Guaype and Guayambre rivers—by steam, will throw open the entire fruitful interior region of Honduras and Northern Nicaragua to trade and colonial enterprise. The Government of Honduras have a standing offer of $3,000, as a prize or bonus to the first adventurer who runs a steamer up the Partook. The region of this river and its branches is richer in mahogany than the Belize, and employs five hundred men in the "cuttings." Hides are abundant at thirty and forty cents a piece. Cattle from $2 to $4 a head. Mules, horses and game are in excess. Sugar-cane on the Partook is better than the best known in the United States, and grows almost without care. Tobacco is indigenous and of the best quality. Labor cheaper by half than in Nicaragua. The carrying business of the Great Partook River, as it is at present, will support a small steamer.

The experiment of colonizing the coast and lake regions of Central America with white persons has been repeatedly tried, and with invariable ill success. The harbors and river mouths of the Spanish Main do not much differ in climate and atmospheric influences from those of Tropical Africa. To overcome the just prejudice which exists against these regions, so fatal to the white man, were it possible, would be undesirable. Americans must penetrate to the elevated and interior regions to find places suitable for the establishment of colonies. But to accomplish this they must find inducements equal to those of Australia and California, and such inducements are offered only by the gold placers of Eastern Honduras.

In conclusion, we would again recommend to all persons interested in colonial or fillibuster enterprises, the work of Mr. Wells, which, while it holds out no invitation to the mere soldier, or the invaders of transit property, suggests the only legitimate and feasible plan for throwing a large working population of Americans and Europeans into the interior and habitable regions of Central America.

SYRACUSE.

Its Salt Works—Methods of Manufacture—Wealth of the City—Hotels, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Syracuse, 1857.

Nothing, my dear Times, but the belief that, of your hundred thousand readers, a large number who have rolled barrels of Syracuse salt into their wagons, or sold them at their stores away off in distant States, have never chanced to read an account of the process of manufacture, would tempt me to sit down and seriously undertake a descriptive letter. With the thermometer maliciously indicating 86° in the shade and the expectation of taking passage in the next train, one is scarcely in fit condition to play the part of the calm historian. That worthy man, "Dow, Jr.," has remarked that of various countries in those where the thermometer stands highest, the fewer libraries does one stumble upon, and the less prone are the people to profound meditation. If it were not true, the saying would be unworthy of record; but that is is so, the Summer and Winter habits of our literary men bear testimony.

The hills near the city furnish a large income in gypsum and water lime. The plaster is exported to Canada, and by means of the Erie Canal and the lakes, is taken to the Western States. The limestone is capable of receiving as high a polish as fine imported marbles, and is used in monuments, furniture and architectural ornaments. The Onondaga Valley is very fertile, and being tributary to Syracuse, pours its vast treasures into the lap of the city, receiving in return implements, products and money.

But, varied as are these other sources of wealth, the prosperity of Syracuse is attributable, first and foremost, to a wonderful gift of God—obtained with little trouble, and absorbed by a never-failing demand—the Salt Springs.

Coeval with the advent of the first white person, the manufacture of salt was undertaken, and, indeed, the Indians before them were in the habit of making periodical visits for the sake of procuring their annual supply. The springs cropping out to the surface furnished at first the entire amount. The water of these was neither as strong or pure as what they now obtain by sinking the artesian wells, but, as the demand was quite limited, was quite equal to the necessities of the first settlers. For fifty years past both supply and demand have marched with mighty strides, until, at this present time, no less than one *million five hundred thousand* barrels are annually made and sold. The minimum price is regulated by mutual agreement, at $1 25 per barrel, but it fluctuates from this price upwards, according to the demand, nature of the weather, &c.

The Salt Springs tract is owned by the State—it having been reserved to itself when the portions surrounding it were sold, or granted to private individuals. The Government bores the wells, procures the supply of water, and conducts it through hollowed logs to the salt works of private individuals, exacting merely a tax of one cent upon each bushel of salt manufactured. The charge was formerly six cents, but at its present reduction affords scarcely more than enough revenue to keep the wells and reservoirs in repair, and carry on new operations. The land is leased to individuals at a mere nominal rent, and for an indefinite term of years, so long as the salt manufacture is conducted upon the spot. Large fortunes have been accumulated in the business. At present, about 200 acres are covered over with "works." The best brine is procured from wells 200 to 300 feet deep. It is raised by means of force pumps, worked by water wheels, which are themselves turned by the waste water from the Canal, and forced up into immense tanks, or reservoirs, which are placed at such elevation as to carry up a supply of water in the pipes to a considerable distance.

There are two methods of manufacturing the salt. One by solar evaporation, the other by the application of artificial heat; the first being considered most profitable. For this process pans are built, twelve feet wide, a number of rods long, and six inches in depth. The brine is let into the first pan direct from the reservoir. It stands here a certain time, until the matters held in mechanical suspension, the dirt, small stones, &c., are deposited. It is then drawn by syphons into the second pan, and here the sulphate of lime (plaster) is deposited in the bottom, in beautiful crystals. The clear supernatant brine is again passed through syphons into the third pan, where the crystallization of the pure salt is accomplished. The rapidity of the process, and the consequent proportional crop, depends upon the heat of the weather; in some seasons being superior to others. The superintendent of the works is kept constantly scrutinizing the appearance of the weather. At the first symptoms of a storm he calls all hands to "push on the covers." The pans are protected from rain-storms by narrow covers, which run on rollers, so as to be rapidly pushed over the pans on grooved slats crossing the pans at regular distances apart. Two "crops" are obtained in a season. The solar salt is preferred, because of its greater purity.

The process by boiling is as follows: A brick arch is constructed, of some fifteen feet in width, and any desired length. The fire is built at one end, and the flames are conducted through flues, as with steamboat boilers, through the arch towards the other end, where the smoke and sparks are carried up a tall chimney. In this arch, at regular distances apart, are set the kettles, in a double row. Between the rows the brine is conducted through a pipe, in which is inserted a supply-tube for each kettle. When the brine commences boiling briskly, a shallow circular pan, with an upright handle, is set in each kettle, for the purpose of catching the precipitate of plaster and other extraneous matters. This being removed, the brine is suffered to boil until the salt deposits on the bottom. This is scooped up by means of another shallow pan, and thrown into the drip-basket, which stands over one side of the kettle. Here the moisture is drained off, and the remaining dry salt is removed to the packing chamber, to be tightly packed into barrels and shipped. The longer one can get the arch, provided a good draught is preserved, of course the more profit is realized, for it costs nothing more to boil forty kettles, with a given body of flame, than it does twenty. To be sure, the boiling of the kettles furthest from the fire is not so rapid, but it still is obtained without cost, and thus fully repays one for any delay.

The Syracuse salt is transported to all parts of the United States, and would be much more extensively used if an unlimited supply could be procured. A Syracuse gentleman, just returned from a protracted journey through the Western States, remarked to me that everywhere he saw barrels of salt piled up, and it seemed like meeting some old familiar friends, and forcibly reminded him of home. If one may judge from the strength of the brine it would seem as if a whole tribe of [illegible] Lots were buried beneath three hundred feet of Onondaga valley soil, and their saline remains were being slowly dissolved for present use. So much, then, for the salt.

Viewed from the eminence beyond Mr. [illegible]'s house, the city of Syracuse and its environs present a very interesting appearance. The bright sheen of Onondaga Lake spreads like a silver pavement up to the city on one side; and, running directly from you and towards the city, the thin ribbon of water in the Erie Canal, as it shines and glistens in the sunlight, looks as if laid upon the ground to serve as a pathway for the dainty feet of a Naiad to travel upon. Here and there a brown church spire shoots up through the bluish haze that has settled down upon the city, the gilded ball upon one of them glittering and sparkling like a golden-tipped sceptre, which the Heavenly King stretches out for us to touch, and live. The red roofs of the houses in thick clusters stud the distant landscape; and around the city on every side are spread green carpets of grain and grass, bouquets of orchards in blossom adorning the bosom of spring, patches of fallow ground, and, encompassing all, the purple, [illegible] hills running in sinuous courses to the various parts of the compass.

A word-painter like [illegible] might describe such a scene as this, a landscape-painter like [illegible] might reproduce it upon the magic canvas. All I can do is to look upon and enjoy it, and wish each of your readers could come and do likewise. R. S. O.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Slave-trade.

United States Commissioner's Office.—Before Mr. Betts, U. S. C.—*The United States vs. De Cunha Reis.*—This defendant appeared before the Commissioner to surrender himself to answer an indictment found in Boston for having been engaged in fitting out the Mary E. Smith as a slaver. The Commissioner fixed the bail at $10,000, and the defendant's attorney, Mr. C. M. Black, offered C. de la Figaniere and Geo. M. Ree, attorney and counsel. Hon. John McKeon, U. S. District-Attorney, appeared for the United States, and objected to the proposed sureties as mixed up in various ways with similar speculations; but as they were willing to justify in $10,000 each, the Commissioner accepted them, and the defendant was discharged.

Official Letter from the United States District Attorney.

Southern District of New-York,
United States District Attorney's Office,
New-York, July 28.

Sir: I have received your application for the discharge of the *Ellen*, detained in this port on a charge of being prepared for the purpose of carrying slaves from the coast of Africa.

On the hearing before Judge Betts, it appeared that the Captain (Van Vechten) made declarations that the vessel was prepared for this illegal traffic. The Judge came to the conclusion that these declarations did not bind the vessel, and therefore dismissed the libel with a certificate of probable cause for the seizure. I have appealed from the judgment of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the United States for this circuit.

You propose that the *Ellen* shall be sold by Mr. Weeks to some person in this City, who will send the vessel on a voyage, the legality of which cannot be questioned. You also propose that Captain Van Vechten shall, under no circumstances, go in the vessel. If the vessel be really innocent, I see no reason why her ownership or master should be changed. It seems to me extraordinary that of the three vessels now detained in this port on the charge of being prepared for slave voyages, Mr. Weeks claims to be the owner of two, and the charter party of the third is in his handwriting. He must now stand on the records of the District Court as the claimant of this same vessel called the *Ellen*. It appears to me proper that the proposition to dispose of the vessel, and to discharge her captain, should come from him in the first instance, yet I have no doubt but that you are authorized to act in the matter.

I must decline your proposition. That this port is one of the points at which the preparations for slave voyages are made, there can be no doubt. The parties engaged have by their ingenuity eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law. They have, by the exportation of cargoes to the coast of Africa, and sacrificing them at low prices previous to taking cargoes of slaves, driven the American traders engaged in lawful business from certain points on the coast of Africa. My course is plain. It is to give no facilities to any party suspected of being engaged in the violation of law. The owners of the vessel have their remedy. They can give security for the value of the vessel and cargo, and have her released by order of the Court.

I am, very respectfully, JOHN McKEON,
United States District Attorney.

To Charles M. Black, Esq., No. 39 William-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

WERE THE MUNICIPAL POLICEMEN LEGALLY DISCHARGED?

The People ex rel. Richard Gambling vs. James Bowen et al., Commissioners of Police.—An application was made before his Honor, Justice Birdsall, last week, for a *certiorari*, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Police Commissioners in discharging certain members in the late Municipal force. His Honor, in a short opinion, denied the application. It is to be renewed on Saturday, before Hon. Justice Davies. The relator was a Municipal Policeman in the Sixteenth Ward, and he alleges in his affidavit, presented below, that he was irregularly dismissed from the Department, as there were no written charges preferred against him, to his knowledge, and if there were, no notice was served upon him to defend himself against them. The following is his affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Gambling, of the City, County and State aforesaid, residing at No. 170 West Sixteenth-street, in said City, being duly sworn, says that heretofore, to wit, on the 19th of April, 1855, he was duly appointed to the office of Policeman for the Sixteenth Patrol District of said City by Fernando Wood, James R. Smith, Jr., and Sidney H. Stuart, then Commissioners of Police in and for said City, duly authorized to make such appointment; that this deponent still holds his warrant or commission of appointment from said Commissioners (a copy of the appointment is here annexed;) that ever since said appointment, and until on or about the 2d of July, 1857, this deponent has continued to do duty as such Policeman in said City, and in the Sixteenth Patrol District thereof, and has well and faithfully, during all that time, discharged the duties of such policeman and as patrolman; that by an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, and pursuant to the provisions thereof, this deponent became, and was continued to be, a policeman and patrolman in said Metropolitan Police, till, as hereinafter mentioned, this deponent was, as he is informed and believes unjustly, and without authority, dismissed and removed therefrom; that on or about the 22d of June, 1857, Simeon Draper, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, James Bowen, and James S. T. Stranahan, or a majority thereof, then acting or assuming to act as a Board of Police Commissioners, under and by virtue of said act, did, as this deponent is informed and believes, but irregularly and without authority, dismiss and discharge and remove this deponent from his said office of policeman; that at no time previous to said dismissal, discharge and removal, had any written charges been preferred against this deponent to the Board of [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHARD GAMBLING.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—July 31.

[illegible]

[illegible] that I was engaged as counsel on the part of Mr. Devlin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I ascended the stairs of the Court leading down toward Chambers-street; I walked on the landing to the south side of the building; I am sure that Mr. Brewer did not pass me, without my observing him; I recollect seeing no one, and was very soon impressed with the solitude of the place; this was very observable after I had *got some* few steps on the flight of stairs leading from the second story upwards; I am not willing to state positively that I met no person on the stairs going to the Court-room that day; quite the contrary; on the stairs leading from the first to the second story, I may have met many, and I certainly met one, my informant before alluded to; I feel as positive as it is positive for me to feel on such a subject, that I did not meet any one on the upper stairs; it was a warm day; I had little time to spare, and I felt a sensation of the irksomeness of my labor in vain in going up that stair, as I was thinking it to be, with gradually increasing confidence; although I had little time to do all I designed to do, I was not moving in haste, or rapidly for me; it could neither be called slowly nor rapidly; it is impossible for me to tell whether I was walking with my face inclined downwards or not; Mr. Field asked Mr. O'Conor to mark on the diagram the point in the Court room to which he had advanced when Mr. Brady sat down. Mr. O'Conor replied that it would be merely a matter of conjecture; I singled him out the moment I was in view of the group; I could not be far in; he was in front of the Judge, and I feel quite sure, speaking relatively to the other persons, that it was towards that side at which I was; I first noticed a considerable number of persons on entering the room, all inside of the railing and in front of the Judge; their positions relatively to each other never, in any way, attracted my attention; Mr. Brady was one of these persons inside the railing; when I left the spot where I was standing in the Court room to go down, my memory is a total blank as to persons and things; my business being over, my curiosity was satisfied; I paid no attention; I could not even tell what stairs I went down; apart from my own thoughts and reflections before mentioned, nothing, in going up stairs, attracted my attention, until the door of Judge Peabody's Court room was widely opened, and Messrs. Vanderpoel and Vultee presented themselves; I am quite sure there was no person standing at the door of the Marine Court.

Mr. Brewer, recalled by Mr. Field—After hearing Mr. O'Conor's evidence, I now recollect distinctly meeting Mr. O'Conor as I was going down the flight of stairs between the third and second story; Mr. O'Conor was four or five steps from the top, walking slowly at the side near the railing; I recollect the expression of his countenance; he appeared puzzled and confused; I thought he looked at me, but he did not return my salutation: I am positive I met him.

To Mr. Brady—The circumstance in Mr. O'Conor's statement that he did not meet me, which makes me recollect that I did meet him, is the description of his feelings at the solitude of the place; he seemed to be in a reverie at the time; I have stated all that operated to change my vague recollection into certainty; his statement has refreshed my mind.

The testimony, on both sides, was here closed. The Referee announced that he should hand it to the Judge without making any report.

The argument before Judge Ingraham will take place this (Saturday) morning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—July 31.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

NO FUNDS IN THE STATE TREASURY.

The People on the relation of Henry A. Burr vs. Lorenzo Burrows, Comptroller of the State of New-York. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE COURT.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1857.

Our Produce Markets have been but moderately active during the past week. The weather has been pretty favorable for out-door operations. Yet, buyers have manifested no disposition to purchase much ahead of their pressing necessities,—especially in view of the stiffness of holders of the leading articles. The news from Europe has worked against most kinds of Produce. Cotton alone has derived any real benefit from it, and even this has been more positively served by the influence of the light arrivals at the shipping ports.

The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs have not been very large,—while prices of the leading articles have fluctuated considerably. The demand came chiefly from home dealers,—though shippers, and to some extent, speculators, evinced more willingness to operate. The crop accounts are still very encouraging, —and if the harvest should prove as profitable as is now generally anticipated,—producers, as well as consumers, will have abundant reason to be satisfied with the results.

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels,) of Breadstuffs during the past week amounted to 88,000 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 90,000 bushels of Wheat, 310,000 bushels of Corn, 6,500 bushels of Rye and 10,000 bushels of Oats against 26,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 92,500 bushels of Wheat, 200,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500 bushels of Rye, and 16,400 bush. of Oats, during the preceding week, and 49,500 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 60,000 bushels of Wheat, 395,000 bushels of Corn, 3,000 bushels of Rye, and 31,000 bushels of Oats, during the week ending July 16.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the past week embraced 48,580 barrels of Wheat-Flour, 88,700 bushels of Wheat, 221,000 bushels of Corn, and 8,200 bushels of Rye,—showing a decrease of 6,450 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 6,100 bushels of Rye, with an increase of 2,450 bushels of Wheat, and 34,500 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which embraced 55,030 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 86,250 bushels of Wheat, 186,500 bushels of Corn, and 9,800 bushels of Rye.

By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 1,400 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls.	73,000	94,050	88,000	48,580
Wheat, bushels	296,000	335,200	90,000	88,700
Corn, bushels	305,000	406,000	310,000	221,000
Rye, bushels	18,000	47,900	6,500	8,200
Oats, bushels	19,000	—	10,000	—
Total in bushels	1,003,000	921,150	606,500	565,800

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat-Flour leaves off firmly, with, however, a moderately well-supplied and quiet market. Some samples of St. Louis Flour, known as the "Four Aces," were exhibited on 'Change, in this City, last Monday. The Flour was ground from choice new White Missouri Wheat, and was decidedly superior in color and fineness, to most of the brands of Extra Flour known here. It was held at $10 50 ℔ bbl., with a retail inquiry for it at this price. Wheat is plentier and much cheaper, especially new, which is coming forward quite freely from the South. The demand is moderate at the reduced quotations. Corn fluctuated considerable during the week, closing, however, with a light supply in market, and a fair inquiry at uniform rates, for mixed Western, which is the only kind available at present. Rye and Barley are tame and languid. Oats are in request and are steady. The stock is less extensive.

Cotton is steadily improving in demand and value. We can quote a further rise in prices of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. this week. Our available stock of Cotton is now about 46,200 bales, against 27,700 bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 2,889,846 bales, against 3,466,608 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, have been 2,207,665 bales, against 2,909,041 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 109,618 bales, against 75,854 bales at the same period last year. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 15,005 bales, against 9,861 bales at the corresponding period a year ago.

Provisions have been more extensively dealt in and prices of the leading articles have favored factors. Several sales of Mess Pork, for future delivery, transpired during the week, including 1,000 bbls., deliverable at the option of the seller, prior to Nov. 1, at $23 50 ℔ bbl.

Groceries have been pretty active,—Coffee and Rice having advanced,—while Teas ruled firm,—and Sugar and Molasses leaned in favor of buyers.

No other important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

Why does he Fail to Make Money?

Is the fault in the man or in his business? The thriftless farmer claims that it is in the business. The merchant makes money easy, sitting in his cool counting-room all these hot Summer days, when the farmer is sweating over his scythe. He has an easy time of it, with his pen and his yard-stick. The mason gets his two and three dollars a day, and the carpenter as much. They build them snug homesteads in the village, are out of debt, and prosper. But the farmer works hard all day in the sun, and gets little more than his bread for his toil. The business must be a poor one.

Some men are so constituted or are so trained that they never will thrive at any business. Sometimes it is a mental defect that puts a bar upon their prosperity. They have no forecast to anticipate their wants, and to lay out their work for months and years ahead. They live from hand to mouth; have no system in their farming, no rotation of crops, no improvements planned which they are seeking to carry out. Their labor is put forth at a great disadvantage, because they have no skill to guide it. Such persons have mistaken their position. They never ought to have attempted the management of a farm, or of any other business, because they have no capacity to manage anything. They have nothing but labor to dispose of, and their true policy is to sell their labor to some man, who has skill to guide it and make it profitable. In such a position they will thrive, and nowhere else.

Sometimes the failure is owing to a moral defect. If the farmer has skill and capacity to labor, he has no perseverance to carry out his well-laid plans. Most of the improvements that need to be made on the farms of the East and North, are those which involve the work of years. New fences are to be made, swamps are to be ditched, fields are to be subsoiled and underdrained, and a rotation of crops is to be followed up. All these things require tenacity of purpose, and persistence of effort year after year. It is work. But the farmer has never been disciplined, perhaps, to this strict adherence to plan. He has been accustomed in boyhood, it may be, to work only occasionally, and to fish and hunt, and dissipate when he chose. He has no fixed habits of labor, grows weary of executing any plan however wise, forms new projects only to abandon them, and so wastes capital and labor. He makes no money on account of this infirmity and he would make none in any other business that required industrious habits. The fault is not in the business but in the man.

There is no charm about husbandry to save a man from the consequences of his stupidity, or of his recklessness. Men must bring to the cultivation of the soil the same qualities, mental and moral, that command success in other callings, if they would make money by farming. If they will do this, laying their plans wisely, and investing their capital and labor with reference to future, as well as present results, they will make money with more certainty than in any other calling. The price of their products is rarely so low that it will not remunerate labor, while it is almost uniformly so high as to give it an ample reward. The business of the merchant is liable to large losses, and with all the skill and capital embarked in the trade, in our large cities, nine out of every ten fail. The farmer has few losses that he cannot guard against, and with skill and energy nine out of every ten men will succeed in gaining a competence for old age. If a man cannot "make haste to be rich" in tilling the soil, he has this consolation, that he is free from those distressing anxieties, and those strong temptations, which beset those who will make money at all hazards. A sure and fair reward for labor is a much better stimulus to our industry, than those speculative enterprises which sometimes bring sudden wealth, but more frequently result in embarrassment and ruin.

There is no reason why a skillful and industrious man should not make money by farming. Men often turn from mechanical or mercantile pursuits to the farm, and if they have done well in their former pursuits, they are quite certain to prosper as lords of the soil. It is the man and not the business that makes money.

Value of Railroads to Farmers.

We notice in some of the agricultural journals complaints of the farmers against railway companies; that they take up the best lands of the farm, do not protect the lands, and often kill the sheep and cattle, and are of doubtful utility. This is a very short-sighted view of the influence of railroads upon the farming interests. By opening new markets for districts remote from the City, they often double the value of farms within a few years. Instead of a dull market, the farmers all along the line of road find it difficult to meet the pressing demands for milk, butter, cheese, calves, lambs, pigs, and almost everything that the farm produces. Husbandry thrives under the stimulus of a hungry market. Almost everything brings cash in hand, instead of the old store pay, with a settlement once a year. Farm lands are in brisk demand, and go up in price forty, fifty, and a hundred per cent. We believe that railroads have added enough to the value of the farms of this country to pay for one-half the original expense of building them, enormous as it is. We were conversing with an intelligent farmer, a few days since, who lives upon the line of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. The stock was worthless, and he had lost the six hundred dollars which he had put into it. But he said he considered it one of the best investments he ever made, for it had added ten thousand dollars to the value of his farm.

Farmers, then, can afford to put up with the trifling inconvenience of railroads. It is safe for them to subscribe for a share of the stock, according to their means, if they can thereby secure the building of a road, and open a ready market for their produce.

How to Set Cabbage Plants.

It is now not too late to put out the second crop of cabbages. Under a burning sun, it is sometimes difficult to make the young plants live. The rainy day, so much coveted for this purpose, is sometimes a stranger for two or three weeks, and much time is lost upon the crop. With proper care the plants may *be put out and live, even in dry weather. The best* time, if a rainy day cannot be had is just at evening. *The seed bed from which the plants are to be taken,* should be thoroughly saturated with water to the depth of three or four inches. Then, by taking up the plants gently with a small spade or trowel, a ball of earth will adhere to each plant, and if put out carefully they will live and soon become established. They should be watered as soon as set out, to settle the dirt around the roots. If the sun comes out very hot, it is a good plan to put a green leaf of pie plant, burdock or cabbage, over them by day, removing it at night. By managing in this way, ninety nine in a hundred of good plants will live. Never set cabbages in ground manured with the contents of the pig-sty.

Wool Trade of the United States.

A Philadelphia merchant has received, in reply to a note forwarded by him to an Eastern manufacturer now in the West, the following communication, respecting the present condition of the Wool-trade:

"OHIO, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

I could recount transactions enough that would require a longer letter than I am disposed to write, which confirm all you say of the foolish system of buying wool in the West. Incompetent and irresponsible men, who buy for one cent per pound commission, do a vast amount of injury. I know an instance where an agent from —— came to the lower part of this county last week, and said 'he was not going home that night, for he expected when he did go to find an order to stop buying.' He continued purchasing for three days, and then returned and found his employer, who was a sub-agent under an agent in C., who was an agent for an Eastern house, and he was withdrawn. I saw the wool which he bought at 48c., between ½ and ¼ blood, and rough at that. Good Wool growers are discouraged, and all incentive to improvement is lost, because 4½ pounds fleeces of grease and some Wool, sell as high as 2½@3 pound fleeces. ——'s agent has paid here 55c. for wool that you or I would think dear at 45c., and the same price for best clips, that were well worth the money. Farmers complain, and justly, too, and the consequence is that only few good clips are left in the County. Spanish, French, and all manner of hybrid stock is introduced to obtain weight of fleece, and then to encourage the farmer, and give him a premium for fraud, some reckless buyer will pay this class of growers for their filth, grease, and a little wool, about as much as for clean wool, provided the price is within the limit given him by his employer, and all this that he may get one cent ℔ lb for purchasing. I have ridden through this County for two weeks, and closely scrutinized the flocks, prices asked and obtained, and must say, as the result of my deliberate judgment, that unless a change is made in the system of buying wool in this country, not another five years will pass before our manufacturers must abandon their business, or rely on foreign wool. No mill can make money, and pay 50c.@55c. for grease and dirt, when they think or believe they are buying wool. Many manufacturers never know this fact until it is shown in their 'loss account,' and then it is not attributed to its proper cause. In one evening, there were 30,000 lbs. bought in this place—much of it never seen by the buyers—on contract, closed with farmers who came into the village just at the right time to profit by the excitement in the mind of —— and ——, agents for ——, and all because I had calmly and coolly examined and bought one good clip at 55c., and while —— was buying 50,000 lbs., in forty hours, and ——, say 25,000 lbs., I bought just five clips. You can see the effect upon the mind of growers by such operations. Mr. ——, of your city, has an agent here who has bought 25,000 lbs. for him, at high prices, without any discrimination or judgment. He is a good scavenger to take up that which a good judge does not want. His lot, as a whole, is rough and low for a fine Wool section. What we want is men of brains and experience, when we may hope for improvement in the manner of western wool buying."

Cincinnati Produce Markets for the Week Ending July 29.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Bacon has been good during the entire week, but the high price asked by holders in the forepart of the week checked business somewhat, but towards the close buyers seemed willing to come up to the views of sellers, and Monday and Tuesday quite a large business was done, and the highest price paid during the season has been again reached. The particulars of the transactions each day were as follows: In Bacon, Wednesday, 25 tcs. sugar-cured Hams at 18c; Thursday, 875 pcs do. at 13½c., packed; Friday, 40 tcs. plain Hams, at Madison, at 13½c.; 65, 40 and 20 hhds. Shoulders at 10⅛c., and 25 do. Sides at 12⅝c. Monday, 25 do. Sides at 12⅝c.; 20, 150 and 25 do. do. at 12¾c., and 20 do. Shoulders at 10⅜c.—an advance all round. Yesterday quite a large business was done, and a further advance was established in Sides. The particulars were: 50, 25, 45 and 50 hhds. Sides at 13c.; 58 do. do. at 12¾c., and 25, 50 and 75 do. Shoulders at 10½c., and 50 do. do., at Madison, Ind., at the same, closing very stiff at 10½c. for Shoulders and 13c. for Sides. Common Hams we continue to quote at 12c.@12½c., and sugar-cured 13c.@13½c. with a light stock of the latter. In bulk Meat nothing was done. Shoulders are held at 10c., and Sides 12c., but these rates, in the absence of sales, must be regarded nominal. In Mess Pork the only sale we heard of was 250 bbls at $26. Not much in the market, and it is held firmly at this rate. Lard must be called nominal at 14½c. None in the market. There was nothing doing in Flour to-day; but the Corn market was decidedly lively. Among the sales were 2,606 bushels mixed at 73c.@75c.; 1,800 bushels prime white at 80c.; 1,000 do. mixed 75c., at Landing, and 7,000 bushels at 75c., deliverable last of August. The offerings of new Wheat are small. $1 25 is the currency for fair lots. Whisky, which has been going up and down for several days, has settled at 26c., at which 620 barrels were sold. Tobacco—The demand for Manufactured Tobacco is light; the receipts of Leaf are small. Wool is firm, at from 26c. to 47c. for common to fine. The greater portion of the new clip has been bought up. Feathers are dull at 40c.

High Rates of Interest at the West.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 30.

Many wonder at the high rate regularly paid for the use of money at the West, particularly in the new Territories, and ask, how can the farmer there, or any one, afford to pay so much yearly. Here they know that any one, to save his credit, will occasionally pay for a short time 3 ℔ cent. a month for money, but he who makes this uniformly the rule soon goes by the board.

We will try to show that the high rate of interest at the West is not high, comparatively, and that the farmer there can more easily afford to pay forty ℔ cent. a year than the farmer here seven. It is in this way:

The farmer in Minnesota or Nebraska, buys his land at $1 25 ℔ acre—the farmer here, for no better land, at $75. Now let any one figure it out, and see if the one who pays 40 ℔ cent. at $1 25, does not in reality pay less interest than he who pays 7 ℔ cent. at $75 ℔ acre. Nor is this the only reason. There the farmer can raise enough, after the first year, from his land to pay both for the land and interest. Upon examination, it will also be found that the rate of interest gradually lessens as the country fills up, and in proportion as the land is cultivated and crops raised, the demand is diminished, while from the sale of the surplus produce the supply of money is increased, and necessarily the rate of interest finally sinks to a level with that of the rest of the country at large.

Moreover, this high rate for the use of money is not only equally paid, but is right and natural that it should be demanded. SAY, in his *Political Economy*, tells us that the rate of interest on money is in proportion to the risk as well as the use. And as men naturally feel that there is more risk in sending their money off at a distance, to loan, rather than at home, they do so expecting to be better paid for it. It is this very high rate that draws the money there, and thereby aiding in bringing a larger amount of land under cultivation, the country generally is enriched.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The unfavorable weather of last week has affected very materially the prospects of the farmers of Upper *Canada*. The alarming depredations of insects, added to the injurious influence of the cold, backward *Spring*, warned us not to be too sanguine as to the produce of our wheat fields. But the splendid promise of the other cereals and the abundant yield of grass revived the drooping spirits of many whose pecuniary engagements had begun to give them uneasiness. The time approached for putting in the scythe and for starting the mower; the weather was all that could be wished—a warm sun and a pleasant breeze. From the 18th to the 23d thousands of acres were mown down, but very little of the product gathered into the barn. Rain caught the half-made hay in the field. It rained on Sunday, it rained on Monday, and it continued to rain with more or less severity every day of the week except *Saturday*. The result is, that very little hay was put under cover during the week, and a large portion of what was mown, has been damaged seriously, perhaps to the extent of 50 per cent. But this is not the worst result. Many wheat-fields have been struck by rust, and those which the midge has spared, the unpropitious weather bids fair to finish. In low situations we fear the result will be found to have caused great injury.—*Toronto Globe.*

MARKET REPORTS

Markets.... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are heavy and irregular. Pearls, $7 37½ @$7 50; Pots, $7 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, of this morning, says: "The market is nearly bare of Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is in demand at $48 ℔ ton. In Tanners' Bark no change."

COFFEE—The market is not very active; prices, however, rule quite firm and buoyant. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at very full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16⅛
Fair	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market appears depressed for State and Western Flour. Common grades are plenty and drooping, being in very limited demand. Medium and favorite brands are moderately *inquired for, but as holders are free sellers, prices are* without any noticeable improvement. Sales: 7,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 30@ 6 40
Extra State	6 55@ 6 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales, 800 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$8 75 for low superfine to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is more active at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and declining. Sales —10,100 bushels, including good Canadian White, at $1 78; ordinary Western Red, at $1 45@$1 48; and inferior Red Southern, at $1 45 ℔ bushel. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of last evening, says: "Samples of new Wheat are already received. E. WEED sold yesterday to Mr. JACKSON, of Lockport, 125 bush. new white Kentucky, at $1 75; the first sale of new of the season. This was very clean, very bright and quite plump, although altogether not quite as well filled as we have seen. D. N. TUTTLE also received a consignment of 135 bbls. white Indiana, per propeller *Ohio*, which is a fine specimen of the new harvest." The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 28th, says that "a gentleman of excellent judgment in all that pertains to agriculture, informs us that the Wheat along the line of the Southern Michigan Road will yield an average of 30 bushels to the acre. It is supposed that before the end of the week Wheat will begin to arrive in Detroit pretty freely from Southern Indiana." Rye is heavy and languid, at $1 10@$1 13 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 63c.@65c. for Western; 59c.@63c. for State and for Jersey; 58c.@60c. for Canadian; 56c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 52c.@56c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Corn is moderately inquired for, and is steady. Sales: 34,000 bush. at 88c.@90c. for inferior to prime mixed ℔ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAY—About 700 bales River were purchased at 65c. @75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in good demand, and prices are well supported.

HOPS—*Sales of 80 bales last year's crop have been* reported at 8c.@12c., mainly at 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

The editor of the Hartford, Conn., *Homestead*, writing from Richfield Springs, N. Y., says: "Hops are the universal crop in this region, there being few farmers who have not a yard, and some of them cultivating a dozen or more acres. It is the main crop relied upon for ready money, and is cultivated by most farmers to the neglect of everything else. Probably more hops are grown in the two counties of Otsego and Madison than in all the rest of the State, and probably one-third of all the hops grown in the country are raised in this vicinity. It is estimated that there are 2,500 acres devoted to this crop, and the yield is from 500 to 2,000 pounds to the acre. The whole crop cannot be less than a million of pounds, and some put it *a third higher. The soil is well adapted to this crop,* and farmers who understand the management, curing and sale of hops make it profitable. It requires a considerable capital to carry it on, a good deal of skill in curing, and the market price depending upon the European crops fluctuates a good deal. It is an article in which speculators deal largely, and fortunes are made and lost very suddenly."

IRON—The demand is limited; prices have not varied.

LEATHER—The market is pretty brisk and buoyant for Sole.

LIME—Rockland 80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 55c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@56c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand and is very firm, at $4 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is moderately inquired for, and is worth 46½c.@47c. ℔ gallon. No alteration in Tar or Resin.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are inactive at old quotations. Linseed is selling slowly and irregularly at from 75c.@77c. ℔ gallon. No change in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady, at $24 25 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 800 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$23 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The demand continues fair at our quotations: $5@$5 75 for ordinary to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate; prices are feebly sustained. Sales: 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, since our last, at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were purchased at full prices.

TEAS—Greens are in lively request, while Blacks are sparingly purchased, at very firm rates.

TOBACCO—The demand is moderate at former quotations. Sales since Tuesday last: 92 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@20c.; 168 cases Seedleaf at 16½c.@45c.; with 92 bales Havana, and 15 bales Giron on private terms. Mr. M. RADER, broker, furnishes the annexed review of the Tobacco trade, here, during July:

"Our Tobacco market has, in part, recovered from its long lethargy, and assumed a buoyancy for some of our products, which lead us to anticipate a continued good demand. We had quite a movement in Domestic Cigar Wrappers, and a consequently increased inquiry for Spanish Leaf, although the prices made for the latter may not be satisfactory to the owners. The extreme ease with which money can be obtained in Cuba has created an enhancement of value of all articles of produce there, which here and in Europe is not responded to, money ruling at unusually high rates of discount; and as a great part of the crops of Tobacco from the Island have to find outlets here, as well as in England, Germany, &c., from whence the tidings are very unfavorable, the result of this year's undertakings may turn out not as profitable as expected, particularly in Havana Leaf, which is, besides the fact of costing very dear, not satisfactory in quality and condition. In Havana no further sales for export have been effected; about 400 bales new crop were sold for consumption, at prices ranging agreeably to quality and assortment, from 40c.@80c. and about 900 bales old crop, mostly fillers, at 35c.@38c. The transactions in Cuba were 160 bales Baracoa, at former rates, the remainder Gibara, at 24c. Dealers are not inclined to pay the high prices asked for the new crop St. Jago and Yara. 130 bales Sagua were taken at 33c.@33½c.; these lots were packed in Vuelta Abajo style; the original form of the carrots is preserved here. The prices obtained for Yara during the month were 33c. for usual assortment, and 30c.@33c. for fillers. The new crop, if fair, will do well here. The prospect for large crops of Domestic Leaf this season continues favorable. Fine grades of Kentucky Leaf are held firmly at 16c.@20c.; Medium 13c.@16c.; Lugs 10c.@13c. There is no reason to doubt that there will be a great scarcity of fine grades this Fall, the last crop [illegible]

[illegible]

Stock July 1, 1857 [illegible]

Received since [illegible]

Sales to July 31, 1857 [illegible]

Stock Aug. 1, 1857 [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales have been [illegible] and Prison, closing at [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Continued dull [illegible] erpool, Cotton 3d.@5⁄16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, [illegible] bbl.; Grain, 3½d.@4d. ℔ bush.; [illegible] tierce; Resin, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. [illegible] 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports [illegible] are quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Grove Meeting, on Bushwick-av., near the Reformed Dutch Church, at Brownsville, Brooklyn, E. D., on SUNDAY NEXT, Aug. 2, 1857. Preaching at [illegible] M., at 3 and 5½ P. M.

Rev. Messrs. [illegible] expected to officiate. The Division-av. stages and the [illegible] tle-av. cars run near the ground.

☞ Rev. Dr. Black, delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States to the Evangelical Conference about to meet in Paris, France, will preach in [illegible] Church, 13th-st., west of 6th-av., on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ Seventh Presbyterian Church.—This Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will be open during the Summer. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. T. E. SMITH, will preach NEXT SABBATH EVENING. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

☞ First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. D. I. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

☞ The Coming King.—SAMUEL SNOWFIELD [illegible] will preach in Union Buildings, No. 103 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on subjects connected with the Second Advent and Glorious Kingdom of Jesus Christ. Public respectfully invited.

☞ John-Street First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, in the evening by Rev. C. [illegible] late of California. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. *Strangers are invited to attend.* Seats free.

☞ [illegible] assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

☞ First-street Church, between 1st and 2d avs. R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 2d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Free Church.—St. George's Chapel, corner of Beekman and Cliff sts., is open for Divine worship every SUNDAY, at 11½ and 4 o'clock. Rev. J. H. [illegible] BROWN, Rector. The seats are all free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Duane-street Methodist E. Church.—Rev. B. M. ADAMS Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 2d, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M. and 8 Evening. Subject for Morning—*The Privileges of the M. E. Church.* Seats free for all.

☞ Rev. Francis Mansfield will preach TO-MORROW for the Bethesda Baptist Church, in their Lecture Room, on second floor, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. *Seats free.*

☞ Grace Chapel, (Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Lecture Room,) Pastor, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

☞ Hoboken.—Rev. JAMES MACLAUGHLIN will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts.

☞ The First Congregational Methodist Church—Corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn. Preaching three times TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, by Rev. S. A. BAKER.

☞ Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. J. H. TOWNE, of Bridgeport.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large, extensive iron foundry situated in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and generally known as the Vredenburgh foundry, within three hundred yards of the Hudson River Railroad depot. On the premises are extensive buildings with steam-engine, cupola, patent bellows, flasks, moulding sand, with everything requisite to commence work. There is also a variety of first rate patterns, suitable for stoves, furnaces, [illegible] pots, kettles, cauldrons, &c., &c., such as are generally used in a well-regulated foundry. For further particulars apply to CARRINGTON & JONES, No. [illegible] st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A SEVEN YEARS' LEASE, together with the good-will, furniture, and fixtures of the Carlton House, situated on Broadway, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]. The house is well arranged, and doing business on the European system, has a large and commodious [illegible] kitchen, &c. It contains 125 well ventilated rooms, a number of which are large parlors, with bed-rooms attached, suitable for families. The house is [illegible] and substantially furnished and fitted up, and the location is one of the best in the City. Sold on account of the health of the proprietor. Terms of sale made easy. For particulars inquire on the premises of

RICHARD W. FOWLER, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—[illegible] STRAW CUTTER is among the most valuable inventions of the age. The right to make and sell these machines for a large extent of territory will be sold at a reasonable price. Some $800 worth of the machines will be transferred to the purchaser with the right. This is an excellent opportunity to make a fortune for a small investment. Any person who wishes to make money in the manufacture and sale of this valuable machine, can address FRANCIS S. STREET, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., this City, who will give him every information on the subject.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF DRY GOODS store No. 99 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, consisting of counters, shelves, gas fixtures, awnings, &c., &c., will be sold for one-quarter of its value. Inquire of THOS. [illegible] MARTIN, No. 45 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST—AN OPEN DIAL SILVER lever WATCH, gold CHAIN and HOOK, John Harrison, Liverpool, No. 13,101. Lost near the corner of Astor-place and 4th-av. Whoever will return the above to No. 456 4th-st., will receive $20 reward.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING—ONE OF THE new Metropolitan Shields, No. [illegible], in the 3d-av. cars, coming from 23d st. to Peck-slip Ferry. If the finder will please leave it at the nearest Station-house he will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, ENGINE TURNED case, open face with seconds; Johnson, maker, No. 3,385. Any person leaving the same with J. C. HARDY, watchmaker, No. 56 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, will be suitably rewarded.

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All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE AT THE LOWEST RATES.

THE [illegible] COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Broadway Association at the meeting at the Astor House, on Thursday last, July [illegible], on the subject of [illegible]

[illegible]

W [illegible]

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES [illegible]

WAR [illegible]

POST [illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The [illegible] Europe arrived at Boston from [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock yesterday forenoon, and [illegible] this City by the midnight train. [illegible] telegraphed from Halifax, [illegible] in Thursday morning's TIMES, contain[illegible] news of importance.

The [illegible] mails will close to-day at the [illegible] as usual at 10 o'clock A. M.; but for the [illegible] of the public the Collins Company will have a post-office at the dock, foot of Canal-street, where letters for Europe will be received under the direction of the Government, until [illegible] minutes of the hour of the steamer's departure.

The Southern Convention at Old Point, Va., yesterday concluded its business and adjourned sine die. The whole proceedings were warmly in favor of A. DUDLEY MANN's Ocean Ferry project, and $[illegible] were subscribed on the spot.

[illegible] application will probably be made before Judge [illegible] to-day, for a certiorari for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Police [illegible] in relation to their dismissing the [illegible] Municipal force. RICHARD GAMBLING, the [illegible] Municipal Policemen of the Sixteenth [illegible] the grounds of the application [illegible] that he has no knowledge of any [illegible] having been preferred against him, [illegible] if there were any he was not notified of [illegible] therefore precluded from the possibility of defending himself. Judge BIRDSEYE refused to grant a similar application made several days ago, and it is not known whether Judge [illegible] will grant it or not.

The Board of Metropolitan Commissioners met again, when, among other matters, the charge against Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, of speaking disrespectfully of Mayor WOOD came up for examination. The Deputy appeared in person, and put in a demurrer, which Mr. MCKELLAR, who appeared for the complainants, required time to answer. Time was given.

The Commissioners of Emigration, accompanied by a number of invited guests, yesterday paid a visit to the old Quarantine grounds, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the buildings and the wharves; the former were pronounced in good condition, but the latter were badly out of repair, requiring to be wholly rebuilt, in order to preserve the property. The party partook of a sumptuous dinner provided by Dr. BISSELL.

Sheriff LOCKMAN, of Richmond County, has notified the Quarantine Commissioners that the Supervisors of that county have refused to authorize him to station a police force at the new Quarantine for its protection, for the reason that they do not think it necessary. He considers that he has no authority to provide a force, although he does not say that for this reason he declines to furnish it. He expresses himself as disposed to do his duty, and will take further advice on the subject.

A case of yellow fever was yesterday received into the Marine Hospital at Quarantine from on board of the brig *John Boynton*, which arrived on the 21st, and has since been lying at the lower anchorage. The stevedore who has been employed on board is the person attacked. The brig *Cora Wensor*, which arrived from Port-au-Prince, was sent below; the ship *Amelia*, from Bremen, was detained on account of a case of small-pox on board; the *R. C. Dyer*, *Hamden*, and *Nancy R. Hagan* have been permitted to come up to the City to-day.

The annual vacation of the Schools under the care of the Board of Education commences to-day, and will continue five weeks—until the first Monday in September. Over forty thousand dollars were paid out by Mr. GILBERT, at the Hall of the Board of Education, on salaries of teachers yesterday.

The examination of witnesses before the referee in the Conover Contempt case, was concluded yesterday. The argument before the Judge will take place to-day.

The Brooklyn Schools also closed for their annual vacation yesterday, and will reassemble on the first Monday in September next.

Mr. Marcy's Letter on Privateering.

The call made in the House of Commons by Col. LINDSAY for the letter of the late Secretary MARCY to the Count DE SARTIGES, of the 28th of July, 1856, on the declaration of the Paris Conference that "Privateering is and remains abolished," seems to have had for its object to ascertain how far the letter of Mr. MARCY committed this Government on that subject.

The letter of Mr. MARCY modified this declaration of the Paris Conference, by containing the proposition of the exemption of merchant ventures, and all private property on the high seas, "except contraband of war," from capture by national vessels.

In a correspondence with some merchants of Baltimore, on the subject of this declaration, which professes to be "in the interests of humanity," and entitled to the "gratitude of the world," Mr. MARCY stated that the "exemption of private property on the ocean," as on land, was the inducement of the Paris declaration. This, however, does not seem to be the British view of the case, but, on the contrary, it seems that the "immunity of the subject matter" did not enter into the contemplation of the Councils which led to the declarations of Paris.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th March last, Lord JOHN RUSSELL not only said that the exemption of commercial enterprizes from the risk of war was not a purpose of the declaration, but he announced the fact that such an exemption would increase the probabilities of nations entering into war, "*by taking away one great reason for their remaining at peace.*"

The President, in his message of the 4th December, 1854, two years previous to the declaration of the Diplomatic Congress at Paris, shows that this Government had previously declared to each of the different powers that were represented at that meeting, and to other maritime States, "that this Government would not and could not concur in a proposal to abolish privateering as a belligerent right, *unless the plan should also include the exemption of private property from spoliation by* [illegible]."

The declaration does not provide for the exemption of private property, either on the "high seas" or anywhere else; it leaves in force the right of belligerents to blockade each other's ports, and this right carries with it the right of capture going in or out of port.

The late debate in the House of Lords shows this position to be correct, for Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, while the Government could not make a statement of the grounds on which the declaration had been entered into, "he was afraid the consequence would be very serious, as England was now bound by them."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER was also of opinion that the engagement "could not be broken, and would necessitate the blockading of every port of the enemy."

It is clear, however England or other nations may feel themselves bound by this Paris declaration, the United States is still free and unfettered on the subject, and Mr. BUCHANAN's policy of keeping his Administration free from all entangling alliances will prevent this Government from ever entering into any such compact.

The Work in Missouri.

If any man were gifted with the power of foreseeing the events of his own life, probably the strangest part to him would be, not the occurrences themselves, but the means by which these events were reached. We each prophecy to ourselves success, or else ruin and disaster, but when the issue comes, it never comes in the way we had marked out. It is always new, as if Providence would show what a weak thing at best all our foresight and calculation are. Many among us have never doubted the final destiny of the institution of Slavery in the United States; some of us may have rashly assigned the instrument and means of its destruction, but have, suddenly, as if to humble our hasty forecast, in a dark corner of the ill-fated territory, where last year the very stronghold of injustice and tyranny seemed built, in the home of Slavery ruffianism, during all our violence and exertions, a silent thrust was being dealt the system, more fatal than all the agitations of the last decade. In Missouri, the Border-Ruffian State, it appears that the great question of Emancipation is being settled by a power as irresistible and as silent as the laws of the seasons. This influence is not alone shown by the gradual diminution of the slaves and the increase of free labor, but even more during the present year, by the tone and temper of the leading whites. The truth is, not only is the system of forced labor rotten in itself, and therefore continually, and by imperceptible laws, scattering evil and drawing after it decay and injury to all branches of industrial life, but in the above State a gigantic ally has risen up to take sides with Freedom—the spirit of *land-speculation*. The Missourian, living on the borders, owns a beautiful property, where the soil is rich, where the best grains and choicest fruits will plentifully ripen, where hemp or tobacco can easily grow—and yet he cannot get his $20 an acre for it. Just over the line, with scarce a difference in the soil or climate, and certainly none against his own property, lie estates with almost fabulous prices upon them; young cities with lots selling as they would in thriving New-England towns, and money already in the first founding of a State, seeking as its richest and most certain investment, the investing in land. On one side he beholds a fertile soil and cultivated fields almost a drug in the market, on the other the unbroken fields commanding immense values and already bringing fortunes to their possessors. Such a contrast must lead to close questioning and serious consideration as to the cause with every Missourian having acres to sell. There is besides something infectious in land-speculation. Even the stagnant atmosphere of a Slave State feels it.

We have been led especially to these reflections by a paper recently received from one of the youngest and the most thriving of these Free-State settlements, which are working so healthily upon Missouri. It is the "Elwood *Advertiser*," and its well-printed leader announces that "Elwood City is just six weeks old!" This youthful municipality is in Kansas, on the Missouri, just opposite St. Josephs. It contains already a large hotel, a bank, a printing-office, two saw-mills, a restaurant and a church. It is owned by a Company, who forbid all speculating by allowing no one to buy lots who will not live on the soil; and the muscle of its population appears to be from the old New-England stock. The Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, now in process of completion, connecting this little town in the most direct line with Chicago and the East, will probably make it the most important point, except perhaps Leavenworth, in the future Free State of Kansas. From this, too, will branch a Railroad (already subscribed for) to Topeka, and another towards the great route which shall eventually pass through the South Pass to California.

The Missourians, it is said, look on amazed at the growth of this little Yankee town, where lots already have the prices of the towns of old States. Since the labors of its founders, we are told, a great change has been manifested through all the Slaveholding community on the border. The boundless activity and invention of Free labor are envied. Constant comparisons are made. Planters even invest in "Elwood lots," and affirm they will vote the Free ticket, for the sake of the speculation. Emancipation is openly talked about. Free-Soilers, who were once dreaded as negro-stealers and revolutionists, are now welcomed in the most flattering manner. People talk of "Missouri a Free State in five years," or "ten years!"

This is the legitimate effect of such an enterprising, successful little community as the Elwood city. We do not suppose its citizens are very ideal or enthusiastic reformers, or care very much how the question turns in Missouri. They are simply independent, hard-working men, who never want slaves or will work beside them. They are solving the problem of Free Labor in Kansas, and their example spreads, like the air of their prairies, through all the border country. Though not the highest, this is certainly one of the most natural influences of Freedom upon Slavery. It will work unceasingly through Missouri. Its effect is sure, as the melting of Winter under Spring. But one thing can delay it, and that is our own injudicious interference therewith.

A PROSPECT OF CLEAN STREETS AT LAST.—The institution of an Association of Broadway Traders and Property-owners to keep that great thoroughfare clean is one of the most promising and hopeful movements that has been made towards municipal reform. That the objects of the Association will be perfectly accomplished, and Broadway kept as neat as a pin, we have not a doubt, and the result will be that the merchants in other streets will be driven to follow the example set them, and the chances are greatly in favor of our having a clean City in spite of our imbecile and dishonest City officials, and an inefficient municipal machinery. If Broadway is thoroughly swept daily, rents in that street will be worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than they are now. It will become more than ever the favorite shopping street of the City; the hotels and restaurants will be more frequented than ever; no one will go into any other street to encounter the disagreeables of dirt and mud, and foul odors, when they can be free from such nuisances in Broadway. Canal-street, the Bowery, Chambers-street and Maiden-lane, and all the other streets that lie below Bleecker, will be compelled to keep themselves clean or lose their customers.

Judicial Privileges.

There have been two great principles in jurisprudence evolved by the proceedings in the Police case and the Conover case. One is that every course of action, small or great, public or private, which any individual in the community objects to, ought to be stayed by injunction. The other is, that no man who has an intimate personal or political friend on the Judicial Bench can be legally committed to prison. Announcements of this nature have not, to be sure, been made by the judiciary in so many words; but it has laid down rules from which these doctrines are natural and obvious deductions. We believe no man who has watched the various phases of the Police controversy can feel any hesitation in holding that in the State of New-York every man who chooses to come into Court has a right to an injunction forbidding any number of individuals from doing a thing which the plaintiff would rather not have done. We believe, also, that if reported decisions can make law, the law of New-York is, that no warrant is sufficient to hold a man in custody whose friend has the power and the will to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*. Another great doctrine has also been manufactured by these proceedings. No decision by any Judge is binding upon any body unless all the other Judges of the district, whether sitting or not sitting, in Court or out of it, approve of both as lawyers and politicians, but especially as politicians. For instance, no warrant can commit Mayor WOOD to prison, seeing that Judge RUSSELL is his friend. In like manner Judge PEABODY cannot commit DEVLIN, inasmuch as Judge INGRAHAM does not feel quite sure, before he has heard the case at all, whether DEVLIN ought to have been committed or not. In fact, the Judges have allowed their love of exercising power, of one sort or another, to place them, involuntarily, perhaps, in the position of tools of political parties, and they go on enjoining, certiorating, restraining, liberating with a recklessness, which, to say the least, is a little unbecoming.

We have been, and the whole community with us, deploring this sort of thing ever since the present unseemly conflict began. But nobody seems to have bethought himself of a remedy, nor, we confess, have we. The extreme point in the case is furnished by Judge RUSSELL, who conceives his first duty to be to remain true to his political friends, his next to expound the law. This is just the thing which made JEFFRIES and SCROGGS infamous. They, too, were true to their party, and their party was the King, but history hands down their names covered with execrations. The mob in London arose and drove out their loyal ally, and sent JEFFRIES to the Tower. The times are not such, nor is the crisis such, as either to call for or justify a revolution, and yet we can hardly say we expect much from the peaceful working of the Constitution. It seems to be growing daily harder to oust either a knave or an imbecile, from an office which he disgraces. Even in cases in which a remedy is provided by the law for the incompetency or malfeasance of a public officer, those charged with the application of the remedy refuse to do their duty. In the case of CONNERY, the Coroner, Governor KING, while finding that in this particular instance the charge was not sustained by the evidence, went beyond the record to declare that, in his opinion, no public officer, when once elected, ought to be dismissed, or called to account by any body but the people. The presumption is, said he, all facts proving the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, that if he were not fit they would not have elected him, so that any mistake on their part secures to him the right of playing any pranks he pleases, until his term of office expires. If this theory be one that finds favor in the public eyes, it entails on us the painful necessity of submitting in patience to every abuse which knaves can devise, in the intervals between the various elections. This difficulty in getting rid of bad servants should at least inspire us with caution in choosing them. It should, above all, in the case of Judges, impress electors with the necessity of looking a little behind the nominations of Caucuses and Conventions. A bad Sheriff, or Coroner, or Mayor, is certainly a great nuisance, and may cause a great deal of public inconvenience, but a bad Judge is a standing outrage on public morality—a shaft aimed at whatever is best and dearest in National life. A man may be a very excellent and very able party politician, and very bad Judge, and yet it is for their partisan qualities that the nominees of conventions are chosen. There are spoils enough to be left to the ravening maw of office-seekers without the Judicial ermine. This is something which those most averse to dabbling in party strife would do well to look after, for, as we have seen, once bestowed, it may be trailed in the mire for two, for five, or eight years, with all but impunity.

The Tennessee Mystery.

It looks, just now, as though Capt. GARRISON and his friends had completely outmanœuvred all other parties engaged in the struggle for possession of the Nicaragua Transit route. We yesterday announced the departure of the steamship *Tennessee* for San Juan, under the auspices of the Garrison-Morgan Company, and stated various rumors in regard to the object of this mysterious expedition, and the circumstances under which projected. The word "mysterious" well applies to the case. It was evident, from the quantity of ice and provisions put on board the vessel, that, although she took no passengers out, she was expected to fall in with a human cargo somewhere on the trip. It was evident, too, that the purpose of the expedition was deemed of considerable importance, for the cost of fitting out an ocean-steamer, provisioning, manning, and sending her to sea on a twenty days' voyage, is something not to be incurred by shrewd capitalists without good promise of early returns. The departure of the *Tennessee* was no sudden affair. It was decided upon at least three weeks ago, but deferred for later advices, since which time the secret has been kept with remarkable success. Commodore GARRISON evidently knows whom to trust, which is half the victory in a game such as he has been playing during the last few months.

A few days will probably unravel the web of mystery. Meantime, we hear some things in connection with the subject which give a clue by which the chief points may be foreshadowed. Unless there shall prove to have been a most unexpected slip between the cup and the lip, GARRISON, MORGAN & CO. have secured actual peaceable possession of the Nicaragua Transit route, by consent of Costa Rica and, probably, with the acquiescence of Nicaragua. We have repeatedly declared our conviction that the Government of the United States would not interfere to *compel* a settlement of the differences between the private parties to this transit embroglio, or select any one of them for exercise of Governmental protection. At the same time we have suggested the means by which the route might be reopened and protected. While the President of the United States could find no pretext of right to award a transit grant across the Isthmus, *via* Nicaragua, it has been repeatedly stated that he would stretch a point to protect such a grant, once in the hands of American citizens, against hostile efforts to nullify it, either by Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

In order to secure the undisputed right to interfere for the protection of such a grant, WILLIAM CAREY JONES was sent out to make a treaty similar in effect to that under which the United States became the guarantors of the Panama Railroad Route. GARRISON & MORGAN, foreseeing that the party who should have actual possession of the Transit when the treaty is made, would become the recipients of its benefits, proceeded quietly to work, and if we are correctly informed, have obtained permission to reopen the route. The steamer *Tennessee* goes out to make a beginning under the new arrangement, and to bring home the fillibuster deserters still remaining in Costa Rica, at last accounts, under the care of the Government. This service, doubtless, was made part of the consideration agreed to be paid for the grant. It will not be at all surprising if the *Tennessee*, on her return trip, brings Mr. JONES, with a treaty in his pocket, settling this interminable transit quarrel forever, by invoking and securing the active protection, by our Government, of the grant to GARRISON & MORGAN. The secrecy in which the *Tennessee's* departure was shrouded, probably had no other object than to prevent rival interests from following her too closely, with new and more tempting offers for the coveted franchises, ere the whole matter should be definitively closed. The danger of any such episode is now past, and the chances are largely in favor of GARRISON and his friends. We may be permitted, however, to question whether the prize is worth a tithe of what it has cost. Of course every available inter-oceanic transit by which we may reach our Pacific possessions, is of national importance; but it is for private capitalists to judge whether the travel and commerce promise reasonable profit upon investments in additional lines.

The Street Commissioner Litigation.

The complication in our Municipal litigation is yielding, it would seem, at length, to time and the force of circumstances. Perhaps the subject matter is almost used up, or the parties litigant have pretty nearly exhausted judicial resources, by using their Honors quite as much and as often as was proper or convenient. Then, the counsel want their August vacation, whatever becomes of Mr. DEVLIN and his franchise *de facto*; and they should have it, for their zeal, patience and perseverance would well merit commendation even in a better cause.

There are yet, however, the Ingraham injunction, *habeas corpus*, and proceeding for contempt, all growing out of the Street Commissioner controversy, to be disposed of; and it is likely they will extend far into the dog-days.

From the peculiar character of the pending controversy, however, and a recent supposition, not yet extinct, that all particulars relating to it are of general interest, we still devote all the space necessary for complete reports of the proceedings, as they take place, *in extenso*. From this fact, our friends of the rural districts are disposed, we find, to retain the impression that in the City we here are all agog, and in a state of unusual excitement, when, in fact, there never was a calmer time both in and out of court. Their Honors, except a Judge or so in each Court to hold Chambers, and thus prevent any possible failure of justice, are out of town. The lawyers are having a good time generally, but in the country, whither for the *dolce far niente* has resorted this year an unusually large proportion of our citizens.

Mr. O'CONOR has finished as to the *habeas corpus* to discharge DEVLIN from his imprisonment, at present only constructive, and it is announced that on Saturday, to-day, we shall have Judge INGRAHAM's decision. Should he discharge DEVLIN, it must be on the ground of invalidity, or illegality in Judge PEABODY's proceedings, and will relate necessarily to the grounds on which the search-warrant, as well as the order of arrest, was granted. It will, therefore, virtually decide the whole matter—*habeas corpus*, search-warrant, and that there are grounds to continue the pending injunction. But, if his Honor decide the other way, Mr. DEVLIN is again in the hands of Judge PEABODY, to be dealt with in pursuance of the proceedings already commenced. There seems, in that case, no present help for him, but to surrender at discretion.

In either alternative, the alleged contempt remains to be explained or atoned for. That is a separate matter, and altogether one of the last importance. The referee has been, already, in session more than half a dozen times, to take testimony as to the degree of exactness with which the injunction of Judge INGRAHAM was obeyed. The month of August is a bad time to put citizens to their purgation; it is therefore to be hoped that his Honor, should there have been contempt, in consideration of *its minuteness*, for it takes a close search to get at it, will administer only gentle remedies, or even let off Messrs. CONOVER, FARRINGTON and FIELD with a mild reproof.

Several questions, of no little interest, have been incidentally responded to in the course of quite recent arguments. For example, we have Mr. O'CONOR's personal assurance that he never pledged his professional reputation to the unconstitutionality of the Metropolitan Police act, although his decided opinion was, and still is to that [illegible] views of other counsel [illegible] asserted that [illegible] "no [illegible] would say to the contrary," [illegible] had, in fact, at the time of his [illegible] expressing himself, said to the contrary [illegible] said opinion.

It is very evident that Mr. O'CONOR, [illegible] other counsel engaged, are talking, to [illegible] extent, for effect beyond the Court-room. [illegible] the 29th, as a timely excuse for [illegible] overmuch his concluding argument [illegible] Police upon Cons[illegible] that of Mr. BRADY, the former gentleman remarked: "I really thought nothing could be added to it. I think so [illegible]. It is rather a painful duty on my part, [illegible] am rather conforming to fashion than [illegible] in presenting a reply to the arguments [illegible]vanced. If I said nothing, it might be thought that I was overwhelmed by the arguments [illegible] the other side. It would not, I am sure, [illegible] thought so by your Honor, but it might [illegible] others, and we are sometimes constrained [illegible] bow to such exigencies."

A "competent hand" in the *Albany Argus* was, it appears, a few days ago, quite exercised that the "New-York leading dailies" were not more *au fait* as to the distinction between Judges in Court and Commissioners out of Court. He says: "The Court of Common Pleas has not granted an injunction, but Judge INGRAHAM, acting under the power which the statute gives him as a Judge at Chambers, has."

Judge INGRAHAM granted his injunction in an action commenced in his own Court, and as first Judge of the Court. The proceeding pending for a violation of that injunction, is as for contempt, not of a Commissioner, but of a Court—our Court of Common Pleas. Whether Judge PEABODY acted as a Commissioner or not, remains to be seen; we, at least, of the "New-York dailies," have had occasion so express as to this no opinion *pro* or *con*. It was made a main point in dispute in the cases now pending, as we understand the matter.

Another remark, and we rest for new developments. The conservative portion of our citizens, or very many of them, are quite satisfied that things should remain *in statu quo*, as they now are, as to the office of Street Commissioner. Their main excuse for such apathy is not complimentary certainly to that City department, or its incumbents past or prospective. They say the City makes a substantial saving of money by the pending interregnum in the office.

GENERAL WALKER.—In reference to the rumored intention of General WALKER to return to Nicaragua, the Washington *States* says: "If General WALKER leaves this country again for Nicaragua, he will do so without any violation of our 'neutrality laws;' nor will he, in our humble opinion, pursue any course calculated to involve this Government in difficulties."

UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH-AMERICAN PROVINCES—REPRESENTATION IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—We notice an article in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which the point is discussed whether or not the Colonies ought to be represented in the Imperial Parliament. This question is not a new one; it was first raised in 1831, by the late JOSEPH HUME, and was then at once negatived. Seven years later, after the Canadian outbreak, the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada presented to the Governor a report embodying the wishes of the loyal portion of the Colonists, one of which was that they should be represented in the House of Commons, jointly with the other Provinces of British North America, by ten representatives. Latterly the idea has been broached anew, first by Mr. HOWE, in a pamphlet which was ably replied to at the time by Mr. HINCKS, late Prime Minister of Canada, and now Governor-General of the Windward Islands; and again by Judge HALIBURTON, in the address delivered last March at Glasgow. That address has since been published, and the writer in *Blackwood* takes it for his text. The proposition is resolvable into two parts, namely, that which relates to the amalgamation of all the British North American Provinces under one head, with a common Legislature; and that which provides for their representation in the Imperial Parliament. *Blackwood* advocates both, on the ground that the policy of Great Britain is to form those Colonies into "one powerful, united and adhesive State, owing allegiance to the British crown, but otherwise perfectly independent." He considers it obvious that in no other way can England have perfect security against aggression from the United States; for though he believes our Government to have regarded the annexation of Canada as detrimental to their own interests in 1838, its then condition not promising to add to the wealth and power of the Union, the lapse of twenty years has effected such an enormous change as may have materially altered the manner in which such a contingency would be regarded now. Judge HALIBURTON said very pointedly and significantly, at Glasgow: "If you wish any further information relative to your colonies, I ought to tell you where to seek it. Inquire of the American Ambassador in London, or of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and I am ashamed and grieved to say that they will be able to tell you more than anybody else. If the English neglect us, we are an object of great interest to the Americans." He then referred to ANDREW's Report upon Canada, and added: "The *secret* report that accompanied it, about our militia, our arms, our fortifications, our assailable points, our political feelings, and so forth, is doubtless a document of great value, but it is for their information, not ours." *Blackwood* quotes, and supports all the charges which the Nova Scotian Judge made against the Colonial office and other Imperial departments; and whatever may be thought of the value of the remedy which they propose, it is quite clear that such a young giant as Canada cannot be expected much longer to submit to such grievances as were enumerated in the Glasgow City Hall. The conclusion of the fishing Convention with the United States, without the sanction of Nova Scotia—the cession by Newfoundland of the monopoly of telegraph communication with Europe to a New-York Company, without the consent of the other Provinces—the grant of the Magdalen Islands to an old admiral, by the Colonial office—the insult to which Canada was subjected in having her offer of two volunteer regiments for the war with Russia returned unanswered, because it was addressed to the wrong office; these are samples of the wrongs of which Judge HALIBURTON complains, and for which he sees no remedy so desirable as the incorporation of Canada and the adjacent Provinces, and their representation in the British Parliament. There are many practical difficulties in the way of an arrangement of this kind, however, as was pointed out by Mr. HINCKS, in his reply to Hon. J. HOWE; and these the Judge and his reviewer seem to have overlooked.

A VALUABLE PRESENT TO YALE COLLEGE.—All the valuable Geological Drawings belonging to the late Dr. MANTELL, the distinguished English Geologist, have just been presented to Yale College by his son, Dr. MANTELL, [illegible]

[illegible] Grand Musical Festival. The [illegible] be given with the aid of [illegible] performers [illegible] contraltos, tenors and basses, [illegible] Irish [illegible] represented [illegible] who are announced simply [illegible] name. An immense orchestral [illegible] his band of Mr. [illegible] of the Academy have wisely placed the price of admission at twenty-five and fifty cents—a [illegible] [illegible] the popularity of the enterprise, and [illegible] who will [illegible]. We look for a successful season.

LAURA KEENE'S.—This theatre will reopen on Monday with the Marsh Children, a promising troupe of juveniles, who return to the City after a successful tour in the South and West. The clever little people are favorites with the public.

Personal.

A COUPLE OF NOBLE VISITORS.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Europe*, at Boston, are two young English noblemen, who have probably come over to make the tour of the States. They are Lord ALTHORP and Lord HERVEY. The first is the son and heir of Earl SPENCER, a descendant of the great Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and a nephew of Viscount ALTHORP, the distinguished statesman who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Melbourne administration. Lord HERVEY is the second son of the Marquis of BRISTOL. They are both quite young men, under 25 and unmarried.

Lieut. JOHN D. [illegible], U. S. Navy, has resigned his commission.

IMPORTERS GRUMBLING AT DELAY IN GETTING GOODS FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—There is a great deal of grumbling just now among importers, at the delay to which they say they have to submit before they can get their goods from the Custom-House. It is alleged that goods are not unfrequently retained in the warehouses from three to four weeks, which, it is claimed, ought and could be delivered in from two to three days after their arrival. The failure in promptly delivering goods is said to cause, frequently, serious loss to the importer, who, having promised them to his customer by a certain date, and failing in his engagement, forces the purchaser elsewhere to make his purchases. The blame is not laid upon the Collector. It is charged, in the first place, that there are not a sufficient number of warehouses provided. The [illegible] causes so many goods to be piled into a single building that it is impossible to properly arrange and classify them, and thus facilitate their speedy delivery. Again, special fault is found with the [illegible] arrangement which—in case of a difference as to the class of the goods and the duties to be paid—requires a reference of the matter to the Department at Washington. It is urged that the present delays caused in consequence of this rule might be obviated by the appointment of referees, to be located in New-York, who should have the deciding power in all such cases. A meeting of Importers is to be held on Monday, in the Merchants' Exchange, to talk the matter over and devise some means to obviate the present delay and annoyance in getting goods.

A DANGEROUS BUILDING.—Almost as much excitement has prevailed for two or three weeks past at the condition of the dwelling-house No. [illegible]-street, as was caused last year when the wall of the Broadway Theatre fell, while they were excavating for the foundations of BOWEN & MCNAMEE's adjoining building. Mr. FRANCIS STEPHENS was putting up a store next door to the above number, and, in excavating for the foundations, it became apparent that the side wall of the next house would fall. Dr. [illegible] owns the property, and he says that due precaution had not been used by the builder. However, he consented, much against his will, to vacate the premises, when he found that his only entrance was so partly [illegible] that he could only [illegible] with difficulty. The Doctor says he has a lease of the building for a year from the 1st of May next, and talks of a conspiracy to topple the dwelling-house down, so that a store might be built on its site, which, of course, would be most profitable to the owner. Under such circumstances he ordered to have his furniture removed, and determined to hold Mr. STEPHENS responsible for damages. The other side of the story is that every precaution had been taken in the excavation, and the danger to the dwelling-house was altogether unavoidable. Thus matters have remained for some weeks, the Doctor's residence gradually settling, and the workmen refusing to labor on the adjoining building. As it was dangerous to pass on the sidewalk, the neighbors a week ago applied to the Superintendent of Police for men to warn citizens not to go that way. The application was granted, and everybody waited for the falling or pulling down of the wall. Thursday morning about two-thirds of it fell with a tremendous crash, revealing sundry articles of household furniture more or less damaged, but hurting nobody. By direction of the Recorder, the remaining portion was torn down last evening. Another interesting case for the lawyers will now come up.

PAYMENT OF WATER-RENTS.—The office of the Croton Aqueduct Department was crowded yesterday with parties seeking to pay their water-rents. The special rush was caused by the fact, that, after the 1st of August 5 per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; upon those unpaid up to the 1st of November 10 per cent additional is charged. Want of promptness in paying water-rents is a source of important revenue to the Department. The statistics for the past six years show that from this source there has been paid to the Department $76,148 29, while, during the same period, there has been paid for salaries, stationery, ward maps and statistics, $61,[illegible] 21, clearly setting forth the fact, that the amount collected through the extra percentage has more than paid the expenses of the Department. The total collections last year for water rents were $[illegible] 57. In 1842, the first year after Croton water was introduced into the City, the collections were $89,444 68.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library is to be closed during the month of August, on account of some alterations directed to be made in the building by the Trustees. During the last six months about 1,800 volumes have been added to the Library. Dr. COGSWELL, the Librarian and Superintendent, expects to make some very important additions to the Library before it is reopened again to the public. The new edifice in process of erection, adjoining the present building, is being hurried to completion as rapidly as possible. It is estimated that it will require fifteen months to finish it. This building is to be of the same size with the present building, and will correspond with it in materials and external appearance.

MILITARY.—ARRIVAL HOME.—The "City Guard," Capt. [illegible], returned home last evening from their visit to Philadelphia, where they have been since Wednesday. They arrived by the Camden and Amboy boat, and were received at the [illegible] by the "Highland Guard," [illegible] Guard, Capt. [illegible], and by an Artillery Company under Capt. [illegible]. Salutes were [illegible] by the Artillery Company on the [illegible] of the Guards. The companies then formed in line, and, accompanied by two brass bands, marched through the principal streets to the headquarters of the [illegible], where they partook of a collation, after which they returned to their respective quarters.

[illegible]

[illegible] engaged in bringing the [illegible] to justice, but I would refer you to the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury for correction, as I suppose you have the statements on file in your own paper at the office.

Yours, respectfully,
E. A. WILLOUGHBY.

Custom-House Hindrances.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing that you take some interest in the state of things of our metropolis, I beg to call your attention to the detestable condition in which all the affairs connected with the Custom-House are at present.

The goods from the Arago, for which the duties were paid from ten to fifteen days ago, are not yet delivered, and there is no possibility to find out where the goods are, nor where the delay is caused. All the brokers are in perfect despair, and when I asked mine when I could expect my cases, he answered, "*I cannot tell you anything about it—it is just like pitching pennies—you may get them or you may not.*" C.

Beranger and Father Prout.

New-York, Friday, July 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In to-day's impression of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, there is a feeling allusion to BERANGER, in a very able article in which the names of THACKERAY and MACLISE are associated with that of the deceased poet. More than twenty years ago, Father PROUT illuminated *Fraser's Magazine* with the most brilliant translations of BERANGER that have ever appeared. Many translators have tried, and poor BERANGER has had to write pleasant letters of thanks to the aspirants to his English mantle over and over again. I only claim as an old friend of the author of the polyglot, *Groves of Blarney*, that Francis Mahony (*Father Prout*) may be mentioned by the American Press as the most touching translator of the great bard.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

Boiling Potatoes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I once heard a New-York sea-captain (who, by the way, was a great epicure) assert that there was not one cook in a thousand, no matter how great their pretensions, that could boil a potato. I was reminded of this, lately, on reading, in one of the cook-books of the great SOYER, the following instructions:

"It may be that they require to be put into boiling water, or maybe in cold, and either boiled quick or slow, but this you must find out. Choose all about the same size, with a smooth skin, and when they are boiled and begin to crack, throw off the water immediately, as it only damages the root. Stand near the fire, with a cloth on, and serve in skin. Salt should be put into the water at the beginning. A watery potato will require quick boiling, and sometimes to be put into boiling water. If very watery, and they will not boil mealy, put them into the pot in their skins, and a piece of lime about the size of a nut, [what nut?] and they will turn out mealy. It is unnecessary here to explain scientifically the cause of this."

Can anybody make *feast*, from SOYER's directions? I question whether it is often done. SOYER, JR.

Seizure of Steamer Admiral by the United States Authorities.

From the Boston Traveller, July 30.

United States Marshal WATSON FREEMAN, under a warrant issued by Judge SPRAGUE, of the District Court, yesterday proceeded to seize the steamer *Admiral*, which plies between this port and St. John, N. B. It is alleged in the information filed by United States District-Attorney, C. L. WOODBURY, that in the first place, on the 28th inst., ARTHUR W. AUSTIN seized the *Admiral* as forfeited to the United States, on the ground that on the 21st day of July a quantity of brandy and rum were illegally brought to this port in that vessel from St. John, N. B.

He therefore prays that all persons may be called upon to appear and answer why the said steamer shall not be condemned. The owners or agents of the *Admiral* will to-day give bonds for the value of the vessel to the satisfaction of Judge SPRAGUE, when she will be released from custody, and proceed upon her trips to St. John as usual. The case will be tried at the September term of the Court. From all we hear, this move on the part of the United States authorities is simply with the view of regulating the somewhat irregular trade between this port and the British Provinces.

Newport this Summer.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

Newport, of a Summer, was never less gay, and yet, strictly speaking, there was never more real enjoyment here. There is less excitement, less stir, but more real comfort and a higher appreciation of what should constitute the pleasures of a vacation in the country. The hotels are all open, and the company is about equally divided among them. Occasionally there is a "hop," now and then a "fair," a "concert," a "parlor entertainment," and music within doors and in the open air; the ladies drive more and dress less—the latter (dress) is at least not carried to the excess that has marked former years—the gentlemen are more enamored of the rod and reel than in times past, and large dinner companies have been voted a bore.

BOLD SWINDLE—ESCAPE OF THE CRIMINAL.—A few days since, a young man of rather flashy appearance, hailing from St. Louis, Missouri, came to this city and engaged board at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He soon visited one of our largest jewelry establishments, in Chestnut-street, below Tenth, and examined some articles of costly manufacture, which he at length requested might be sent to his room at the St. Lawrence. One of the clerks was, accordingly, dispatched with them, reached the hotel, ascended to the apartment of the would-be purchaser, and entered into some slight conversation with him. The flashy young man soon obtained possession of the box of jewelry, on the plea of showing it to his lady, who was in the ladies' parlor of the establishment. The clerk had no objections, and awaited his return up stairs. The clerk was very patient, and he waited a long time, but neither the nice young man, his lady nor the box of jewelry, have since made their appearance. The value of the stolen articles was $250.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal, July 31.*

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES.—The estate of ALEXANDER MOORE, of Halifax County, was appraised immediately after his death, in 1850, at between $21,000 and $22,000. The executor, WOODSON HUGHES, Esq., kept the estate together until October, 1856, when he made sale of the whole property at public auction, for cash, or for bonds, well secured, bearing interest from date. The estate, at the time of the sale, consisted of 1,000 acres of land and 25 slaves. Five of these slaves were old and decrepid, and were an incumbrance. From the year 1850 to 1856, several likely slaves had died, so that altogether there had been no increase. And yet this property, appraised in 1850 at $22,000, was sold at public auction, for cash, or its equivalent, for the immense sum of $70,000. It will be thus seen that the property had more than tripled its value in the brief space of five years.—*Clarksville (Va.) Tobacco Plant.*

SINGULAR CASE OF NERVOUS EXCITABILITY.—There is in our borough the most singular case of nervous excitability (if such it may be called) in a child that we ever came across. It is that of a little fellow about four years old, who will not allow himself to be dressed. Whenever his mother attempts to put clothes on him he screams terribly, runs out of the house and hides himself in the barn, where he remains for hours. Every effort to coax a new pair of shoes or any garment (with which children are generally pleased) on him, is resisted with all his power, and if forced to submit he seems to suffer the most excessive pain, and on one or two occasions we believe has gone into convulsions. He usually wears a night-slip, and when his mother wishes to change it she is compelled to do it when he is asleep. His parents are unable to account for this strange freak.—*Allentown (Pa.) Democrat.*

A NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.—A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat from the farm of Abraham, at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past Spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

EXCITEMENT IN GOLDSBORO', N. C.—The excitement in Goldsboro', relative to the shooting of Dr. DAVIS, was increasing at last accounts. Handbills, warning all Jews and Germans to leave the town by the 4th of August, were posted up last Monday morning, and the Mayor called a meeting of the citizens Tuesday afternoon to get an expression of public sentiment upon the subject. There was some prospect of the recovery of Dr. DAVIS, though he was by no means out of danger. Opinions concerning the recovery of [illegible] were conflicting. [illegible]

[illegible]

Another Blow from the Mormons.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The leading men in Mormondom do not intend, it would seem, that their complaints shall go unanswered; and, accordingly, they have sent forward to the Government at Washington duly authenticated documents, which, if true, must make some parties feel very awkward. We do not feel at liberty to withhold the following, which has the official seal of the United States Court at Salt Lake City to mark its authenticity, and which has been communicated to us for publication:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

To Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. DRUMMOND, under date of March 30, 1857, *addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as Associate Justice for Utah, wherein my office* is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make to you the following report. Justice W. W. DRUMMOND, in his "fourth" paragraph says: "The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of Gov. B. YOUNG, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act."

I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind, *belonging thereto, from Monday, Sept. 22, 1851*, at which time said Court was first organized, up to this present moment, *are all safe and complete in my custody*, and not one of them missing, *nor have they ever been disturbed by any person.*

Again. In the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of MORMON GIBBENS, the which decision was written by Judge DRUMMOND himself, I find the following words: "That as the case for which GIBBENS was convicted seems to have been an aggravated one, this Court does remit the costs of the prosecution, both in this Court and in the Court below." GIBBENS was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defence, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 *years old. Much feeling was excited in his favor*, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor upon a petition signed by the Judges and members of the bar of the United States Court, the Hon. Secretary of State, and many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City.

Again. In relation to the "incarceration of five or six young men, from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857,) in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America," &c. This is an utterly false statement. But I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 22d of January, 1856, of three men, and on the 29th of January, 1856, of one more. If so, these are the circumstances: There were quite a number of persons came here as teamsters in GILBERT & GERRISH's train of goods, arriving here in 1855, after Winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at that season of the year there is nothing that a laboring man can get to do. Some of these men entered the store of S. M. BLAIR & Co., at various times in the night and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight of them were indicted for burglary and larceny; three pleaded guilty, and a fourth was proven guilty. The four were sentenced to the penitentiary for the shortest time the statute allowed for the crime. And just as soon as the Spring of 1856 opened and a company was preparing *to start for California*, upon a petition setting forth mitigating circumstances, the Governor pardoned them, and they went on their way to California. It was a matter well understood here at the time, that these men were incarcerated more particularly to keep them from committing farther crime during the Winter.

Since that time there have been but four persons sent to the penitentiary for forgery and petty larceny for terms of 30 and 60 days, to wit: one on the 19th of November, 1846; two on the 24th of November, 1856; and one on the 26th of January, 1856. So that on the 30th of March, 1857, and for several days previous there was not a white prisoner in the Utah penitentiary, nor is there at this date.

I could, were it my province in this affidavit, to go on and refute all that Judge W. W. DRUMMOND has stated in his letter of resignation by records, dates, and facts; but believing that the foregoing is sufficient to show you what reliance there is to be placed upon W. W. DRUMMOND's word, I shall leave the subject.

In witness of the truth of the foregoing, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the United States Supreme Court for Utah Territory, Great Salt Lake City, this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1857.

L. S.

CURTIS E. BOLTON,
Deputy Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, in the absence of W. I. APPLEBY, Clerk.

Vindication of Ex-Surveyor General Burr.

From the Washington Union.

We publish, with pleasure, the following card—merely premising that Mr. BURR needs no vindication of his private character in this community:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 27, 1857.

We have noticed in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d, what purports to be correspondence from Utah, comprising charges against DAVID H. BURR as Surveyor-General of Utah. Respecting which charges, we take pleasure in assuring the friends of General BURR and the public at large, that they are the fabrication of evil-disposed persons, intended to reflect upon his character as a public officer, in consequence of the independent manner in which he has regarded it his duty to report officially to the department in Washington. We know that he is entirely incapable of committing an unjust or fraudulent act by thought, word, or deed, either in private or public life. These slanderous charges would be deemed unworthy of notice, if the utter worthlessness of the perpetrators were as well known to the public as to ourselves. Nothing but a sense of duty to one whom we regard privately as a gentleman, and in his public capacity as a faithful officer, has induced us to lay this card before the public.

GEORGE P. STILES,
JOHN M. HOCKADAY,
P. K. DOTSON.

Circular of the American Tract Society.

To Evangelical Christians, and especially to the Society's Colporteurs, Superintendents and General Agents, and to Editors of the Religious Press in the Northern, Middle, Western and Northwestern States:

DEAR BRETHREN: As some have questioned the wisdom of the Secretaries in writing a brief letter to the friends and agents of the Society and the press at the South, respecting the action at the Anniversary, it seems due to make a brief explanation to our friends and agents at the North.

Soon after the Anniversary, we learned from numerous simultaneous communications and the press at the South that the action of the Society had produced a deep sensation in the Southern and Southwestern States. Many of the long-tried friends of the Society, who had witnessed with great satisfaction the blessed influence of its publications, and its efficient system of colportage, rapidly spreading over those States, and penetrating the moral desolations, became alarmed, believing, as they did, that the policy of the Society was to be so changed that publications would be immediately issued which, in the eye of the law, would there be regarded as incendiary, and render any one who should attempt to circulate them liable to arrest and imprisonment, and consequently soon close the door to all the Society's agents and publications. The General Agents and Superintendents met with distrust, and were denied access to the churches, and the principal branches and auxiliaries were seriously discussing the question of entirely withdrawing from the Society.

No intimation having been given at the Anniversary that any one expected the Society to pursue a course which would debar it from any of the States, and believing, as we did, that it was the full intent of the Society vigorously to prosecute its work over our whole country, according to the original design and spirit of the Constitution, we felt bound, in the responsible position in which the Society had placed us, to do all in our power to prevent, if possible, such a misapprehension as might lead to a sudden dismemberment, and the withdrawal from its field of usefulness of a portion of our country embracing nearly ten millions of souls. We are aware that the resolutions of the Special Committee adopted by the Society expressed the opinion that certain duties or evils connected with Slavery should be discussed in a manner adapted to promote the widest and best interests of the Society throughout our whole country; but we are not aware that the Society have intended to encourage any action which would sunder from its benevolent regard one half the country, and expel 300 colporteurs from their fields of successful labor.

Confident that it might prevent mistake, and assist our fellow-laborers and the friends of the Society generally to understand more fully the design of its action, we addressed to them the following brief letter, which, if space could be afforded for it in the journals of the day, we should be pleased to have read in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857. W. A. H. & O. F.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—A few days since, a young lady named MARY BRADY, committed suicide by taking a large dose of strychnine. It appears that she had been boarding with Mrs. BRODERICK, on Hillen-street, and previous to the committal of the rash act acknowledged her betrayal under a promise of marriage. She went to a small shop on Front-street, near Hillen, kept by a lady with whom she had resided, where she purchased a pie, remarking that she had bought three fips worth of strychnine, which she intended to take in her pie. She was told it would kill her, but her reply was, "I'm going to take it for medicine." This transpired between 1 and 2 o'clock in the day. She returned to her boarding-house, went to her room, which was occupied by another young girl, where she deliberately took the top crust from off the pie, sprinkled the strychnine contained in the paper through it, and seating herself upon a chair, [illegible]

[illegible]

Commencement at Dartmouth College.

Correspondence of the [illegible].

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Wednesday, July [illegible], 1857.

Yesterday was class day with the graduating class, and was observed with the appropriate ceremonies for such a day. In 1854 the design of having a class day was conceived and the details arranged and the gift consummated within a period of [illegible] days. The time for preparation was, of course, insufficient, but the affair passed off so pleasantly that the succeeding classes have taken up the custom in right good earnest. Each has improved on its predecessor, and the exercises yesterday will be remembered as among the pleasantest of the anniversary.

The class met about 2 o'clock, and under the guidance of the Class Marshal, Mr. E. C. DELAVAN KITTREDGE, of Canaan, N. H., *preceded by Dodworth's Band, which furnishes the music for the week's Celebration*, marched to the residence of Prof. PUTNAM, whom they escorted thence to the Church, where the exercises began. Mr. E. BRABBLE, of Plymouth, N. C., was the orator. His theme was, Success in Life; and Duty, Hope and Industry, as its Essentials.

The poem was pronounced by Mr. H. W. FULLER, of Concord, N. H. It contained some passages of decided merit, though it lacked connection.

The class had purposed to proceed, after the Oration and Poem, to the President's residence, and there, under the trees that shade his home, say their *parting word to him and receive his parting words* of advice and encouragement. Thence they were to march to an old pine tree, noted as the spot where was written, by an Indian who years ago attended Moore's Charity School, the song once popular and on every one's lips—"When shall we three meet again"—and under the tree to listen to Chronicles and Prophecies, to smoke the pipes of friendship, and pluck the roses from a class wreath. But a shower, drenching and durable, sprung up and lasted till late in the evening, and so some of these proposed exercises were laid aside, and the others were performed in the church.

The President and the Board of Trustees entered *the Church and came upon the platform*. Then, in fitting words, Mr. R. S. CHASE, of Lowell, Mass., in the name of the class, thanked the President for his kindness, besought his blessing, and expressed cordial wishes for his prosperity and that of Alma Mater. *The President*, in reply, thanked the class for their uniform courtesy to him and to the other members of the Faculty.

The oration before the Theological Society was given by Prof. E. A. PARK, of Andover, Mass. The Theological Society consists of such collegians as are members of the evangelical churches, and at present comprises 66 members. Its President is Mr. H. M. FROST. Prof. PARK defended, illustrated and unfolded the theme that Religion and Taste are auxiliary to each other.

Shortly after Prof. PARK's oration was concluded, Rev. W. H. LORD, of Montpelier, Vt., pronounced an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The oration was a review of the age and its tendencies from the stand-point of Millenarian theology.

In the afternoon, the United Literary Societies of the United Fraternity and the Social Friends listened to an address by Mr. G. W. CURTIS, of New-York, and a Poem by Mr. JOHN G. SAXE, of Burlington, Vt.

Mr. CURTIS' address was on "The Nature, the Responsibilities and the Duties of Patriotism, particularly of American Patriotism."

The Poem was "The Money King."

The Association of the Alumni held a meeting yesterday, and reelected the old Board of officers. They also chose for their orator at the next Commencement, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Boston, and as substitute Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, of Woodstock, Vt.

Below is a list of the honorary degrees conferred:

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Joseph Sawyer.

Doctor of Laws—Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., David M. Christie, Nathaniel Wright.

Master of Arts—Hon John S. Wells, Ichabod Goodwin, John Camden, Justin S. Merrill, Onslow Stearns, Lewis D. Hall, Isaac L. Mace, J. B. Torricelli.

Opinion of the Attorney-General in the Case of Com. Wilkes.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 14, 1857.

SIR: Captain WILKES, while in command of the Exploring Expedition, caused one of his men to be punished for disobedience of orders. After his return the man brought an action for trespass against Capt. WILKES, which, after several trials, was abandoned by the plaintiff.

I consider the decision of the Supreme Court and the final termination of the cause under an opinion given by that tribunal as establishing fully that the orders disobeyed by the plaintiff were the lawful orders of his superior officer, and that the punishment of such disobedience was inflicted by Captain WILKES in the discharge of his proper duty.

Captain WILKES suffered seriously by this litigation; for though it was finally determined in his favor, his defence put him to a heavy expense, besides the trouble and vexation of it. He now demands that the Government will reimburse those expenses, and you ask whether, in my opinion, his claim is valid?

When an officer of the United States is sued for doing what he was required to do by law, or by the special orders of the Government, he ought to be defended by the Government. This is required by the plain principles of justice as well as by sound policy. No man of common prudence would enter the public service if he knew that the performance of his duty would render him liable to be plagued to death with lawsuits which he must carry on at his own expense. For this reason, it has been the uniform practice of the Federal Government, ever since its officers who are sued or prosecuted for executing its laws.

In Little *vs.* Barreme, 2 Cranch, 170, the Government took no part in the defence, but it afterwards assumed the judgment and paid it with interest and all charges.

If an officer, sued for doing his duty, carried on his own defence without appealing to the Government for aid during the pendency of the cause, I think he has a just claim after it is determined to be placed in as good a condition as he would have been if the Government had taken the defence of itself; in other words, to be repaid the sum he is out of pocket. Of course he is not to be allowed any unreasonable or outrageous expenses.

I see no reason why Captain WILKES should not have what he asks.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

A RUSSIAN STEAMER TO BE BUILT IN EAST BOSTON.—We understand that PAUL CURTIS, Esq., one of our most successful shipbuilders, concluded a contract yesterday to build a steamer of 780 tons, for the Russian Government. She is to be built of the very best material, and we have no doubt that she will add to the high reputation of her builder, and reflect credit upon the mechanics of East Boston. Her machinery is to be built at the Atlantic Works, in East Boston, and the enterprising proprietors of that establishment have contracted to have it in the steamer in forty days after she is launched, which Mr. CURTIS intends shall be inside of three months. The Atlantic Works built the machinery for the Egyptian war steamer *Voyageur de la Mer*, which was built at East Boston, and which is the largest iron steamer ever built in this country.

We are glad to see our Boston ship-builders and machinists receiving the patronage of foreign Governments in the construction of their steamers. Their success in giving to the American and English merchant service some of the finest ships which bear the American and British flags has nobly won for them this honor—an honor which we doubt not they will show has been worthily bestowed. We wish our own Government would give them a chance to try their skill on the sloop-of-war which is to be built by private contract, for we feel sure that they would produce a ship which would do honor to the American Navy. Mr. CURTIS, who is to build the Russian steamer alluded to above, is a competitor for this sloop-of-war, and is now getting out his plans and models. His idea, if he gets the contract, is, to have her machinery built at the Atlantic Works, and thus to give to East Boston the honor of furnishing the United States Navy with the finest ship of her class afloat, as she already has the honor of giving to the merchant service the largest and fastest ships in it.

We have before stated that DONALD MCKAY, Esq., of East Boston, is also an applicant for the contract for the sloop-of-war. It may be that some others of our Boston ship-builders are trying for her. Probably the great competition for the contract will be between the ship builders of Boston and New-York. If the Department is in doubt in awarding the contract we hope, as we said in a previous article, that it will award a ship to each city, and let the rivals have a fair trial of their genius and skill.—*Boston Journal.*

MORE EMIGRANTS.—The packet ship *J. Jones* came up to her wharf yesterday morning with a fine set of passengers. They are mostly from the northern districts of Ireland. The ship sailed from Londonderry. Both male and female passengers wear the most healthy aspect. Judging from their appearance, they are from among the respectable industrial and agricultural classes. They presented a clean and neat appearance. The greater portion of them are going West. Many of them were welcomed by their friends and relatives on the wharf. The scene of meeting after years of separation was thrilling and cheering. With the exception of one of the sailors falling overboard and being drowned—notwithstanding the utmost efforts of captain and crew to save him—all went on well.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 30.*

The Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* says: The Great Eastern will not come to our port. We have learned from headquarters that she will visit Portland, and no other place upon this continent.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 1.

I.—CAIRO THE GRAND—Our Egyptian Correspondence.

II.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

III.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Our Special Correspondence.

[illegible]

V.—KANSAS AFFAIRS.

VI.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Our London and Paris Letters.

VII.—IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

VIII.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Season:

I.—THE GREAT SCOTCH POISONING CASE—Madeleine Smith.

II.—HORRORS IN CINCINNATI.

III.—NEWS FROM UTAH.

[illegible]—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—[illegible] Week—Interesting Items.

[illegible]

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE BEST PLACE
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and judge for yourself: White Dinner sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; White Toilet sets, $1; Cut-Glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut-Glass Wines, the dozen, 75 cents; Three-Light Chandeliers, $7; Hall Lights, $2; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents; Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut Bottles, $4 75; Silver-plated Cake-Baskets, $2 50; Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20; Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen, $3 75; Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen, $1 50; *Silver-plated Table-Forks*, the dozen, $4.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!
On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
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MARRIED.

INGOLDSBY—WANMAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 30, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. WILLIAM INGOLDSBY to Miss MARY E. MOORE, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry B. Wanmaker, all of this City.

FORSYTH—HARMON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 28, at the residence of John Devin, Esq., by Rev. John McShane, Mr. GEORGE FORSYTH, of Scotland, to Miss ANN HARMON, of County Louth, Ireland.

CANN—PETTY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, by Rev. Mr. Milly, Mr. JOHN CANN, of Brooklyn, to Miss SARAH C. PETTY, youngest daughter of Luther Petty, of Moriches, L. I.

DIED.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Thursday, July 30, after a long illness, SARAH RUSSELL, aged 69 years, 4 months and 5 days.

Her funeral will take place, at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. A. Sammons, No. 197 Lexington-av. Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons-in-law, A. A. Sammons and H. F. Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MEAD.—In this City, on Friday, July 31, of disease of the heart, VIRGINIA, daughter of Abraham B. and Esther H. Mead, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 390 West 22d-st.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 29, at No. 214 West 29th-st., HENRY PUTNAM, aged 31 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

WILSON.—In this City, on Friday, July 31, MARIA L., wife of Capt. A. R. Wilson, of New-Orleans, aged 24 years.

The friends and acquaintances of her father, J. R. Walsh, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock, from No. 88 West 22d-st.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

WEED.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25, of cholera infantum, MAGGIE, only child of Edward H. and Agnes C. Weed, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Dr. John W. Weed, No. 262 Hicks-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 1.

KITCHEL.—At his residence, Rockaway, N. J., on Friday, July 31, of consumption, MATTHIAS KITCHEL, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sabbath afternoon, 2d inst., without further notice.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

O'KEEFE.—At Far Rockaway, on Thursday, July 30, of paralysis, Hon. DAVID O'KEEFE, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, David O'Keefe, Sr., and his brothers, Joseph, Francis B. and Simon A. O'Keefe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 25 Sheriff-st.

VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, JOHN JAY, son of John and Hannah P. Voorhees, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 313 Degraw-st., between Court and Smith sts., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, July 29, WILLIAM BETTS ROBINSON, second son of Henry Barclay and Caroline Robinson, aged 6 months.

LOW.—At Clifton-place, Bergen, N. J., on Friday noon, July 31, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPORTING A WIFE.

[illegible]

THE TOMBS AND ITS [illegible]

[illegible]

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MARRIED OR SINGLE? By Miss CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK. [illegible]

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED: [illegible]

THE ATHELINGS; or, The Three Gifts. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. [illegible]

THE PROFESSOR. By CURRER BELL (CHARLOTTE BRONTE.) [illegible]

THE ROMANY RYE. A Sequel to "Lavengro." By GEORGE BORROW. [illegible]

TENT LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND. By WM. C. PRIME. [illegible]

BOAT LIFE IN EGYPT and NUBIA. By WM. C. PRIME. [illegible]

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THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. A Novel. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

NOTHING NEW. Tales. [illegible]

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THE DAYS OF MY LIFE: An Autobiography. By the author of "Margaret Maitland," "Lilliesleaf," &c. [illegible]

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THE CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURE. [illegible] By WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D. [illegible]

STORIES OF THE ISLAND WORLD. By CHARLES NORDHOFF. [illegible]

KATHIE BRANDE. A Fireside History of a Quiet Life. By HOLME LEE. [illegible]

THE BRONTE NOVELS.

THE PROFESSOR. By CURRER BELL. [illegible]

JANE EYRE. By CURRER BELL. [illegible]

SHIRLEY. By CURRER BELL. [illegible]

VILLETTE. [illegible]

WUTHERING HEIGHTS. [illegible]

THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL. By ACTON BELL. [illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER FOR AUGUST.

PORTRAIT OF IK MARVEL.

ORIGINAL CONTENTS.

An Eastern Betrothal. By JOHN P. BROWN, Esq.
Then and Now. [illegible]
A June Song. By EMILY C. HUNTINGTON.
The Life of a Midshipman. Chapter Fourth.
The Boat-Ride. By L. J. BATES.
Alciatus: A Dialogue of the Hadrian Era.
Song Sung in "God's Acre." By the "Peasant Bard."
Silkeborg: A Picture of Danish Scenery.
Sabbath at Sea. By J. SWETT.
Deg-Gub Muh: A Modern Story.
Lines: "Around the Camp Fire."
The Sword of Ethan Allen.
Reminiscences of the Southern Tier.
Lines: "De Profundis." [illegible]
The Cotton Jenny: A Tale of Leigh, England.
Stanzas: "To Our Absent Loved One."
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Vaquero Life. By a Californian.
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A Land-Mark. By JENNY MARSH PARKER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

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Bacon's Essays, with Whately's Annotations.
Burton's "Cyclopaedia of Wit and Humor."
Little Dorrit, Complete. By CHARLES DICKENS.
Mrs. Jameson's "Sisters of Charity, Catholic and Protestant."
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EDITOR'S TABLE.

[illegible]
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UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

For August, enlarged and improved, now ready—Office No. 395 Broadway.

CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM.—READ the following from the Kinderhook (N. Y.) Sentinel, dated July 31:

"A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been effected by this medicine, in the town of Chatham, in this county, and which was related to us by Dr. [illegible], an eminent physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady who had long labored under an affection of the lungs, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was informed as by her medical attendant. She was induced to send for a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as a last resort. The young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successively procured and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health."

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AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August contains: [illegible]

[illegible]

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES AND ADVERTISEMENTS, PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.

CONTENTS OF AUGUST NUMBER:

I. A BIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE JOHN H. DONE, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railway, with Portrait.

II. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York and Erie Railway and Connections from New-York to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, &c.

III. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York Central Railway and Connections from New-York, Boston and Albany to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c.

IV. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway and Connections from Philadelphia, New-York, [illegible] to Harrisburgh, Lancaster, Alliance, [illegible], Fort Wayne, Plymouth, Laporte, Chicago, &c.

V. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Baltimore and Ohio and Ohio and Mississippi Railway and Connections from Baltimore to Philadelphia, New-York, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Marietta, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, St. Louis, &c.

VI. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Michigan Central Railway and Connections from Chicago to Detroit, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, &c.

VII. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Michigan Southern Railway and Connections from Chicago to Toledo, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New-York, Boston, &c.

VIII. SEVENTY MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and Canadas.

IX. RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS; Cleveland and [illegible] Railway; Report from the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railway Company, &c.

X. IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS in reference to [illegible] Hacks, Time Tables, &c.

XI. VACATION TOURS FROM NEW-YORK TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, with an approximate statement of the time required to travel from place to place, and the duration of the stays to be made at the most remarkable spots; compiled from Appleton's Illustrated Hand-Book of Travel, to which the traveler is referred for fuller information.

XII. THE TOURIST'S GUIDE: A Guide to the principal Watering-places, Springs, and places of fashionable resort in the United States.

XIII. A LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

XIV. INDEX OF DIVERGING ROUTES.

XV. INDEX OF UPWARD OF 3,000 PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, in connection with Railways.

XVI. A LIST OF THE HOTELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

XVII. A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.

XVIII. SEVENTY MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.

XIX. NEW TIME TABLES, corrected to date.

XX. A COMMERCIAL REGISTER OF PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES.

XXI. STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.

NOTICE.—The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the comprehensive system of Through Routes embodied in this Number of the Guide, by which passengers can ascertain the shortest and most direct route to and from the principal cities in the Union without the necessary labor attending an examination of the separate Maps and Time Tables of the Railway Companies' Through Routes.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER, OUT THIS MORNING.

For sale by all the news agents. Price 12 cents a copy, or $1 50 a year. T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee..........W. STUART (Of Wallack's Theatre.)

First night of THE CHORAL OPERA. On MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1857, will be represented a new form of musical entertainment, executed by ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS, led by soloists representing the national music of Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Scotland and Ireland.

VOCAL.

Twelve sopranos, Twelve tenors, Twelve barytones, Twelve contraltos, Twelve basses, Prima donnas—Tenor, Basso.

The English, Scotch and Irish native songs will be illustrated BY TWO POPULAR DRAMATIC STARS.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Forty violins, cellos, basses. Eight flutes, oboes, clarionettes, bassoons. Nine horns, cornets, trombones, three drums.

A COLOSSAL CATHEDRAL ORGAN, erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that communion to this management.

CONDUCTOR..........M. ROBERT STOPEL.

The Academy of Music has undergone alteration, under the design and direction of Mr. Dion Bourcicault, so as to admit the great proportion of this performance.

The management has fixed the price of admission as low as possible, intending to base the enterprise on the public at large, deeming that by these means are truly developed the highest aim and objects of an Academy of Music.

ADMISSION..........25 CENTS. Reserved Seats..........50 cents.

The programme of the first performance, together with the list of the executants, will be given in the advertisements and bills issued for Monday next.

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE......Proprietress and Sole Lessee.

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS, Under the management of R. G. MARSH, Have secured a lease of this popular theatre for a few nights only, and will commence a series of their unequaled entertainments on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1857, When they hope for a renewal of the liberal and generous patronage received by them when last here.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely, when the Troupe will be presented to their New-York friends, arrayed in their traveling costumes, by a tableau illustrative of "Home Again;" to be followed by THE MARSELLAISE. Sung by Master ALFRED STEWART, the young comedian and vocalist, who will make his first appearance before a New-York audience; to be succeeded by a tableau and music of "Hail Columbia."

Jerrold's drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN will then be presented, the cast embracing

Louise	as	William.
George	as	Gnatbrain.
Alfred Stewart	as	Tom Bowling.
Waldo	as	The Admiral.
Little Mary	as	Black Eyed Susan.
Carrie	as	Capt. Crosstree.
Helen	as	Dolly Mayflower.
Charlotte	as	Blue Peter.
Dance	by	Little Jeannie.

Song, "Whiskey in the Jug"..by Master Alfred Stewart.

To conclude with the famous TOODLES.

Timothy Toodles	Master Geo. H. Marsh.
George Acorn	Miss Louise.
Mrs. Tabitha Toodles	Little Mary Marsh.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets..........50 cents—Children..........Half price.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1857, A great bill for the first benefit of M. LEON ESPINOSA, on which occasion he will appear in the comic character of Meais..........in the..........Jolly Miller as played by him at the Porte St. Martin, Paris, and the Grand Pas de Deux Le Napolitaine, with Mme. Mon plaisir.

To commence at 7 o'clock with THE PROMENADE CONCERT. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY, will also appear in the new pantomime of BLANCHE, OR THE RIVAL FAIRIES.

Antoine..........as..........Brac. Jerome..........as..........Topsy Turvey.

Monday—Signorina TERESA ROLLA in LA BOUQUETIERE, the Promenade Concert and the Vaudeville Company.

NIBLO'S SALOON—A CARD.

M. LEON ESPINOSA has the honor of announcing that HIS FIRST BENEFIT Will take place at the above establishment on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, On which occasion he will appear in the comic pantomime, THE JOLLY MILLERS, As played by him at the Porte St. Martin, Paris. He will also be assisted by THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, Who will perform in the new comic fairy piece of BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES. Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that on THIS EVENING, Saturday, Aug. 1, the beautiful and brilliant MRS. JOHN WOOD, whom he has had the good fortune to introduce, and who has won so abiding a home in the heart of the New-York public, takes her BENEFIT.

The performance will open with, for the first time, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, with the full music. The character of Josephine by Mrs. John Wood, sustained by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Cook, &c. After which, the inimitable burlesque of SHYLOCK, received nightly with acclamations of delight. MR. JOHN WOOD in his great character of the Jew, and Mrs. John Wood as Portia, Miss Milton, Miss Manners and a brilliant cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MRS. JOHN WOOD'S Benefit will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on which occasion will be enacted an entire new version of the CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with all the original music.

Josephine (the Child of the Regiment)..Mrs. John Wood.

To be followed by the new Burlesque of SHYLOCK.

Shylock..........Mr. John Wood. Portia..........Mrs. John Wood.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Two nights only! FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 31, and August 1, 1857.

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

The above company of Vocalists, Musicians, Comedians and Dancers, are the oldest Association and the greatest combination of artists that have ever appeared in Minstrelsy.

The programme will comprise all the latest novelties of the day, introducing something fresh and startling, including the Varieties of the Academies.

For particulars, see programme of the day.

Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, Will be presented the Drama of ROBERT EMMETT. YOUTHFUL KING. SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR. MARGARET CATCHPOLE.

OLYMPIC.

BENEFIT OF MRS. CHARLES HOWARD. SATURDAY EVENING, July 31, Seventeenth time of the burlesque of OLYMPIANA, Or a Night with Mitchell. Previous to which the WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quasi miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.—ALL PERSONS having business with the Custom-House are requested to assemble in the Rotunda of the Exchange, on MONDAY next, August 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., to devise some means of obviating the delay and annoyance to which they are now obliged to submit in obtaining their goods.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

Allen, Hazen & Co.
Wm. D. Cromwell & Co.
Watt, Dunning & Graham.
Wm. Lottimer & Co.
Stone & Co.
John Gibbon & Co.
Spies, Christ & Jay.
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Cary, Howard & Sanger.
Renauld, Francois & Co.
E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.
Herckenrath, Schneider & Co.

And a number of other importers.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting will be held, on MONDAY, 7½ o'clock P. M., (Aug. 3,) at Head Quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 63 Lispenard-st., by order.

A. W. JONES, Col.

WM. CORNISH, Adjt.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT! AT LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

Purchasers will please take notice that this sale is in consequence of DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, (resulting from the death of one of the firm,) and that the whole of this rich and varied STOCK OF DRY GOODS, comprising the most desirable styles of SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, BAREGES. Also, a good assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES is actually selling off below cost.

THREE-FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES! A beautiful article for midsummer and Southern climates. At half price.

LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

SILK STUFFS, LACE, Novelties of different textures, ready-made articles, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.

This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in THREE DIFFERENT STREETS.

The Compagnie Lyonnaise sell none but articles of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them GREATER ADVANTAGES than any other establishment.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

LYONS & JONES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent domestics, American, German, British and colored. Ladies in want of domestics will find here servants worthy of patronage, well qualified to fill situations in any department of household service, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. By keeping a superior class of servants and prompt attention to orders, we hope for a continuation of public favor. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF strict integrity as coachman; is a careful driver; or would go as groom. Understands the management of horses thoroughly; will assist in the garden if necessary. Can produce first-class testimonials for either of the above, or a porter's place in a store. Can read and write. Will go in the country. Apply this day or Monday at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women, of long experience—one to cook, wash and iron, is a thorough plain cook, superior laundress; the other, housework and waiting, or assist to wash and iron. Both will be found obliging, willing servants, recommended for capacity and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 263 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GENtleman from the country, a situation as book-keeper in a first-class house. Ample references, both City and country, will be furnished. Address D. E. DRAWER, No. 48 Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR OUR HOSIERY department. FRED. VIETOR & ACHELIS, Nos. 160 and 170 Fulton-st.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1826, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT—A first-class mercantile house in this City requires a correspondent, thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, and competent to write Spanish and English with equal correctness and fluency. He must be well posted in mercantile forms and usages, concise and clear in his style, and willing to devote his time and energies to the interest of his employer. The duties of the position are not onerous, but the responsibilities connected with it are somewhat important.

To a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications a liberal salary will be given, say $1,500 to $2,000 the first year, with a good prospect of advancement. Applicants are requested to give a brief history of their past business career, and a list of their references, which must be of the first class, also to forward two answers to this advertisement—one in Spanish the other in English. Only those disposed to conform to these conditions need reply. Address box No. 3,784 Post-Office, New-York. All applications will be treated confidentially.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, 5 conductors, 4 brakemen, 3 baggagemen, 2 clerks, 2 bookkeepers, 6 porters for stores, 3 express drivers, 3 barkeepers, 4 salesmen, 3 boys for trades and 4 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO WEST; ONE that understands the business in all its departments, can procure a good situation by addressing J. N., *Times* office. Good references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM SIXTEEN to 18 years old as clerk in a coal office; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. BELTON, FARRAR & CO., No. 73 Wooster-st.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, (German,) wishes employment in a law office; he is a good penman, speaks and writes the English fluently and correct, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a knowledge of law. Address LAW, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence his August term on Monday, to prepare students practically for Fall business. They will become rapid business writers, quick in figures, and good book-keepers. Commutation terms only $15. One $5 seat for writing vacant. Apply early.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 38 West 22d-st., will be reopened on *Monday, September 14*.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MUSIC TEACHER, IN A LARGE female academy, in the South. None but a person fully competent to teach vocal and instrumental to advanced pupils need apply. Salary liberal. Inquire at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store.

M. M. HENKLE, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, NASHVILLE, TENN., Editor and proprietor of TENNESSEE ADVERTISER AND DIRECTORY. Mr. Henkle has an extensive acquaintance through the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Persons having patents to dispose of would do well to address M. M. Henkle, Jr., as he deals in patents of all kinds. He has agents in all the most important towns in all the aforesaid States; is conducting a commercial paper which has a more extensive circulation than any paper in those States, in which he advertises all business intrusted to his care, when it is of a character that requires advertising.

The paper will be sent to subscribers for $1 a year, which entitles the subscriber to an advertisement of his name, business, and where located. An advertisement of one square and the paper, sent for one year for $6.

Reference to all the business men of Nashville, and to Dr. David M. Reese, of New-York.

M. M. HENKLE, Jr., No 38 Public square, *Nashville, Tenn.*

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., will receive subscriptions and advertisements to the paper.

MATRIMONIAL.

M'LLE. EUGENIA VALLET, will, upon the receipt of Twenty-five Cents, or equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life, from specimen of handwriting. She will give unfailing advice in the management of love affairs, business transactions, law suits, journeys, &c., giving also a true picture of the future wife or husband. Address, with return postage, M'LLE. EUGENIA VALLET, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. This invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABRE-GUETTES FILS & HORSE, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Carlton-av., between Lafayette-av. and Madison-place, within 3½ minutes walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS REA, No. 28 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 38 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st., is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to G. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LOT IN the Bowery; good location for any kind of business. The building is 50 feet deep; a large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply corner 45th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 3 or SIX acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 62 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 33 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 3 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 33 Broadway, extending from Broadway 106 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—PART OF A first-class brick house, in the pleasantest part of the city, two blocks from South 10th-st. Ferry. Terms moderate, for unexceptionable references. For a young couple, or a small family desiring a pleasant home, this is a rare chance. Apply to S. E., Box No. 3,186 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY AND attic brick houses, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, in complete order, and now being cleaned. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at No. 156 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 18th-st., west of 8th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $230 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st. near 6th-av., in the grocery.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE handsome three story brick house No. 2 Huntington-place, Powers-st. between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., in all respects convenient, with water, gas, range, &c., pleasant location, with the privilege of a large enclosed park adjoining, laid out as a garden; five minutes' walk to City Railroad cars. To a good tenant it will be let at a very low rent for the remainder of the year. Also, to let at low rent part of house No. 6 in the same block, duplicate of No. 2. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 22d-st., Nos. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th avs., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, house mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 56 5th-street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No 49 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyance waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Cass, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1¼ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride *via* New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND.—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR CITY property, a desirable country seat in Essex County, N. J., pleasantly located, 1½ hours from New-York, and 1½ miles from railroad depot. Possession at any time. Apply to B. SHACKLETON, No 7 Beekman-st., basement.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, *having a fine view* of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near dépôt or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price *and conditions of payment*. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front parlor on second floor, with large pantry attached, and good board, in a private American family. Also, a room on third floor, suitable for two single gentlemen, at No. 87 Chrystie-st., one block from Bowery, near Grand.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman and his wife in a pleasant private family in New-York or Brooklyn; an unfurnished parlor and bedroom; late dinner preferred. Address, with terms, M. N. H., Box No. 1,630, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. *373 4th-av., near 27th-st.*

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMEN—For himself, wife, baby, and nurse, at a first-class, pleasantly situated boarding-house, not above 14th-st., and between 3d and 5th avs.; two bedrooms and parlor adjoining will be required; dinner at 6 o'clock. Address, with references, L. H., Box No. 2,302 Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has a number of very excellent rooms in his large Farm House, which can be secured by immediate application. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED; THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed: the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter fallacy of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the disease established in your bodies. Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Frontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, *and in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but bone and skin; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die*. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health.

Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising *from imprudence.*
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A [illegible] seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, [illegible], &c., in both sexes. For sale at [illegible] No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $3. [illegible] this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition. (500,000) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

(Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.)

DAYTON, May 1, 1857.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. [illegible] heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood!!! The original and general article, purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent it is unequaled; the happy results it produces arise from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College [illegible]

[illegible]

$500 REWARD [illegible]

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 536 lbs. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 136 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. butter, 5 bbls. pork, 3½ lbs. dried apples, 1,064 lbs. cheese, 200 lbs. pork, 3,131 lbs. [illegible], 100 gallons beans, 200 lbs. boned pork, 206 lbs. rice, 1,200 flour barrels, 540 bags and a lot of empty boxes.

CLOTHING.—10 pea jackets, 76 drawers, 3 blankets, 55 blue cloth pea jackets, 36 linen trousers, 70 pair calf shoes, 3 blue cloth trousers, 36 linen frocks, 80 pair kip shoes, 3 over shirts, 18¼ yards dungarees.

SMALL STORES.—68 lbs. tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 58 hands grass.

ALSO, 2 horses and 3 oxen.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, SEWING MACHINE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, a very large collection of superior second hand and new furniture, (removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale,) consisting of superior rosewood and other parlor furniture, carpets, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture of every description, valuable oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

ALSO—One sewing machine, (Avery's patent.)

Sale positive and for cash. The goods to be paid for and removed on day of sale.

N. B.—Sale positive, without regard to weather.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 2d-av., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut couches, [illegible] chairs in crimson velvet, satin damask window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, candelabras, gas chandeliers, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dressing-table with glass, hat-stand, stair-carpet, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bed and table linen and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also 2 rosewood pianos, 6¾ and 7-octave.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS—On Jay-st., Greenpoint, Kings County, to be sold at auction on MONDAY, August 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The above property is very pleasantly situated near the Greenpoint and 10th st. ferries, and less than a block from the Railroad. The three lots have about 75 feet front and rear. $650 can remain on bond and mortgage. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION—On SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a roan horse, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, and a stylish driver; [illegible] in 2½. Also, a set of silver-plated harness, made to order, a light top wagon, City made and in good order; sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 1, AT 10 O'clock A. M., at No. 105 Lawrence-st., one door from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oil-paintings, fine engravings, window curtains and fixtures, mirrors, China and glass ware, cooking and parlor stoves, &c., &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF M. PRATT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. SCHENCK and E. B. POND are authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

M. PRATT.
C. SCHENCK.
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

This is to certify that the undersigned have, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership under the name or firm of SCHENCK, POND & CO.; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling of boots, shoes and leather, on commission and otherwise; and that COURTNEY SCHENCK and EDWIN B. POND, residing in the City of New-York, and FRANK M. WOOD, residing in the town of Grafton, in Worcester County, Mass., are the general partners, and MILO PRATT, residing in the said City of New-York, is the special partner, and that the said MILO PRATT hath contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1857, and is to terminate on the 1st day of August, 1860. Dated this 31st day of July, 1857.

C. SCHENCK,
E. B. POND,
F. M. WOOD,
M. PRATT, Special.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss. }

EDWIN B. POND, one of the general partners named in the above certificate, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed by the special partner to the common stock has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

WM. M. WEAVER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of MILLER & CUMMINGS, for the manufacturing, selling and renting piano-fortes, at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WILLIAM MILLER,
L. P. CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment of "Miller's celebrated instruments," with or without the Æolian attachment, which are offered at [illegible] ment in this City.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. F. ZEBLEY, HAVING associated with him CYRUS MEAD, will continue the paper commission business at No. 18 Spruce-st., under the style of J. F. ZEBLEY & CO.

J. F. ZEBLEY,
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1857. CYRUS MEAD.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately as follows:

[illegible] cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
[illegible] cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible] cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible] cubic yards of rock excavation.
[illegible] cubic yards of broken stone.
[illegible] cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.
[illegible] cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
[illegible] cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
[illegible] B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President,
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r,
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th-st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.

SAMUEL HOTALING, }
M. N. BLAKEMAN, } Building Committee.
JAMES D. OLIVER, }

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-street.

Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.

JAS. H. LUCAS, }
H. S. TURNER, }
H. L. PATTERSON, } St. Louis, Mo.
R. N. NISBET. }
W. T. SHERMAN,
B. R. NISBET.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 30 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR., }
WM. ALEX. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., }
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1860, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1864, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857, on the following securities, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, assumed for the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.
Buffalo City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Albany City 6 per cent. Water Stock.
Albany City 6 per cent. New Water Bonds.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA }
RAILROAD COMPANY. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., }
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, July 16, 1857. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange-place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phoenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

[illegible]

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 25, 1857.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, due Aug 1, 1857, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

C. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON CITY AND MINING CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857, No. 42 Pine street. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON the Ten per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 25th August, will be paid on and after that date at the Artisans' Bank on presentation of the proper coupons. HENRY MALLESON, Treasurer.

$30.000 OF REAL ESTATE IN THIS City and Yonkers will be exchanged for good railroad securities. Bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac, Milwaukee and Horicon, Great Western, Illinois, or La Crosse and Milwaukee Roads will be taken. The real estate is of the very best and rapidly increasing in value. Address Box No. 2,878 Post Office.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
No. 69 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1857. }

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ATTENTION.—$30,000 first-class Stock, in a New-York Company, now earning a positive dividend of 30 per cent. per annum. Will sell for cash, or a short loan taken at a fair rate. Send address to Box No. 705 Post-Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. Office No. 7 Nassau-st., August 1, 1857. The Interest Coupons on the first Mortgages and Grant Bonds of this Company, due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—The bills of this and all other broken Banks bought at the highest price for cash. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 169 Chatham-st., corner new Bowery.

$12,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on six full lots, fronting on Central Park, 59th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address ELI WILSON, No. 20 John st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, Esq., Vice-President, was unanimously elected President, in place of THOMAS McELRATH, Esq., resigned.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

August 1, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH-DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. 42 Chatham-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 15th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE, No. 178 Chatham-square. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1857. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 1, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.

JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
Wm. F. Mott,
John Halsey,
Edward Wood,
Robert L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun,
Edwd. Merritt,
Henry Barrow,
Geo. B. Grinnell,
R. M. Whitlock,
Geo. H. Beyer,
Charles Ely,
Joseph Lawrence,
Jas. G. Garner,
Richard P. Bruff,
L. B. Wyman,
Edward Willets,
R. J. Dennell,
John R. Willis,
Smith Lawrence,
John Allen,
R. Lind Murray,
E. W. Corlies,
Wm. M. Abbatt,
Edward Haight,
Sam. C. Paxson,
Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hussey,
D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Chas. E. Parker,
John D. Warren,
Edwd. Cromwell,
Matthew Mitchell,
Wm. A. Butler,
H. T. Valentine,
David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$300,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	126,500
Total	$[illegible],500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.

B. W. DELAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,
Charles E. Swords,
John Compton,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
J. H. Ransom,
U. J. Smith,
Robert M. Bruce,
Cor's W. Lawrence,
Stuart C. Marsh,
D. Henry Haight,
Silas Bronson,
Joseph W. Corlies,
Wm. K. Strong,
Noah S. Hunt,
Geo. A. Townsend,
Alfred Willis,
J. S. Boyd,
Henry S. Leverich,
E. Townsend.
John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,
A. R. Eno,
Lawrence Turnure,
S. T. Nicoll,
Thomas Small,
Don A. Cushman,
Sylv's L. H. Ward,
A. Y. del Valle,
Alvo R. Laing,

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOBBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ROSEwood and mahogany, for sale at $25, $50, $75, $85, $95 to $200. Gilbert's, Chickering's and Stodart & Dunham's. Great bargains given. The celebrated Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, ware-room, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 364 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible]:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY [illegible], 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at [illegible]:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

JULY, 1857.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 10 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 10½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 4½ A.M.
Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.	Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 4 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 3, 3½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 5½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A.M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Sat'rdy, Aug. 1—12 M.	Sat'rdy, Aug. 1—3½ P. M.
Sundy, Aug. 2—6 A. M.	Sundy, Aug. 2—3½ P. M.
Mondy, Aug. 3—12½ P. M.	Mondy, Aug. 3—4½ P. M.
Tuesdy, Aug. 4—6½ A. M.	Tuesdy, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 50	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 [illegible]	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 10 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 4½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 6 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 5½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug 4, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug 6, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 6, 6 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. [illegible], will leave New-York from Pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston	$3 00
Fare to Newport	1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL and SING SING—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Captain WM. PERRY, will leave the foot of Jay st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places. Also, landing at Ames st., each way.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY, Capt. FROST, will leave New-York, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4........1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22...1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19...1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30...1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14...1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28...1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11...1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25...1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24...1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,311 tons burth,
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,500 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. [illegible], 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston,	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston,	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Sept. 2

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Aug. 1	Saturday	Aug. 29
Saturday	Sept. 12	Saturday	Oct. [illegible]

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half-ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, [illegible]
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130	Second Cabin	$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, via:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New Y'k.
NORTH STAR	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL, Sat. Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island *via* Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF SUNDAY School No. 29, will take place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5. Steamer HORN will leave foot of Spring-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., and foot of 30th st. at 10¼ A. M. for Pleasant Valley, returning at 5 o'clock P. M. If the weather should prove unfavorable it will be on the next fair day. Tickets 30 cents. Children half price.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXEcuted in the highest style of the art.

G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $[illegible] and $4 boots at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI I. TYNG, Plaintiff, against J. D. WHITE and A. G. WEST, defendants. Summons—For a money demand on Contract.—Com not served.—To the Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 160 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-three dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1857.

SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on Friday, the 24 day of July, 1857. SAMUEL D. COZZENS,

Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

jy24-law6w*

SUPREME COURT.—HAYS M. ANDREWS against THE EXETER BANK.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to me, at my office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 13, 1857.

WILLIAM F. CHAMBERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of July, 1857.

WILLIAM F. CHAMBERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy18-law6w*

SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—JONATHAN ROBINSON, SETH RAYNOR and DANIEL H. HULSE, Administrators of the estate of DAVID ROBINSON, deceased, against JOHN C. BENJAMIN and ELIZA ANN his wife, John B. Overton, Jr., Nathan Corwin, John C. Davis, Hubbard Griffing and William Penny.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL,

je27-law6w* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—JOHN HOLMES against ADA J. HOLMES, otherwise called ADAJEMIMA HATHORN.—Summons for relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon Row Buildings, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 31, 1857.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York the 1st day of August, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au1-law6w*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—OSCAR F. GREEN against JOHN J. MERRILL.—Summons for money.—To JOHN J. MERRILL, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of OSCAR F. GREEN, plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Livingston, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Nunda, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest thereon from the 26th day of March, 1856, besides costs and disbursements of this action.

E. W. PACKARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy11-law6w Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BARNES against SARAH JANE BARNES.—To SARAH JANE BARNES, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of GEORGE BARNES, the plaintiff, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office at No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1857. PATTERSON & McCONNELL,

au1-law6w* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] LEWIS [illegible] BROWN [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,

je6-law6m* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 283 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.

jy13-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERS, late of the City of New-York, Inspector, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next. Dated New-York the 20th day of February, 1857.

[illegible]-law6m* HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 28, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 21—Ann-st., No. 14[illegible]—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 47—Bleecker-st., No. 240—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 32, 34—Broadway, Nos. 236, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 126—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 78—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 132, 136—Eighth-st., Nos. 237, 239—Eleventh-st., Nos. 247, 251, 253, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. [illegible]—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. [illegible]—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 39, 53, 58, 62, 67, 78, 101, 112, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. [illegible]—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, [illegible]—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 14[illegible]—Lewis-st., No. 235—Liberty-st., No. 14[illegible]—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 117—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 262, 290—Nassau-st., Nos. 32, 34, 36—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl st., Nos. 246, 248, [illegible], 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 36—South st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 456, 450—Water-st., Nos. 22, 143 [illegible] Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 28, 33, 36, 71, 87, 89, 10[illegible], [illegible] 163, 179—Worth st., Nos. 51, 52, 73—Wooster st., [illegible]—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 349—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 196, 198—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. [illegible], 160—West Thirty-fifth st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 384—Seventh-av., Nos. 464, 466, 468, 470, 48[illegible]—Ninth av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 90—Avenue C, Nos. 184, 186, 188—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to call forthwith, upon him, and liquidate the same. And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same immediately, with vouchers, to said Receiver.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 30 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

E. C. HANCE, Register.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

[illegible] lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.—The following correspondence has been had on this subject between the District Attorney and the counsel of the Association of Liquor Dealers. If the latter intend to take the course indicated by their counsel, it will insure more attention from Legislatures and constituted authorities toward their "vested rights of property" than will be obtained through any bold defence. Prohibiting liquor absolutely or licensing its every-day sale are of one class of questions, and the sale on Sunday is of another class, and the liquor people may discuss the first while cheerfully yielding the second. The liquor-sellers, when going to Albany, to the polls or to the courts with their grievances, have always been met by these Sunday transgressions.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney, &c.:

DEAR SIR—As you are aware, late yesterday afternoon you placed in my hands a list of the names reported by the Police for selling liquor on Sunday last in violation of law. The list contained the names of three hundred and seventy individuals. Of this number, very many belong to the "Liquor Dealers' Society" of this City, whose legal rights I am retained to defend.

The very short time allowed me to examine the list of names, and to consult the officers of the Society, precludes the possibility of my being able to act understandingly in the premises for a few days.

As the Society holds its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday next, when this whole subject will be duly considered, I most respectfully ask that you will defer further action in the matter until after said meeting.

I have before assured you of the good feeling existing among the members of the Society on the subject of a proper observance of the Sabbath, and can here only add, that the good example of last Sabbath is the best evidence I can offer that the delay I seek will work no evil. Yours truly,

D. S. TAYLOR,
Attorney for Liquor Dealers' Society.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 30, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your communication, I have to say that it will be impracticable for me to postpone action. There have been unavoidable delays already in preparing necessary blanks and papers and affidavits, and to-morrow I commence service of summons and warrants.

If the Association you represent will send from its counsels or by its members after these summons are served, assurances in good faith that the law will be obeyed strictly, I will retire the suits. My object is not to enforce the law oppressively by accumulating fines, but to honor it with an observance instead of a breach. I would prefer peaceable submission by good citizens to compulsory obedience from punished offenders.

I am gratified at the spirit which your Association already professes in this matter.

Very truly yours, A. OAKEY HALL.
D. S. TAYLOR, Esq.

DEATH FROM DISEASE AND NEGLECT.—Catharine [illegible], a German woman, about 27 years of age, was found in her room, at No. 135 Delancey-street, on Thursday evening, in a dying condition. Her husband was committed on Sunday last, ten days to the City prison for drunkenness, and from that time the other tenants of the house had noticed that the wife was missing. On making a search for her on Thursday evening, they found the door of her room fastened on the inside, and on breaking it open they discovered her lying in a dying condition, and supposed she had taken poison. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the history of the case showed that deceased had been of very intemperate habits. After a post mortem, the Jury rendered a verdict of death from disease and neglect. The husband was liberated yesterday by the Alms-House Governors, to attend to the disposal of his wife's remains.

A MAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Mr. E. F. SIMMONS, a note broker, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his lodgings, No. 717 Greenwich-street. Deceased seemed perfectly well when he retired the evening previous, but from the history of the case, it appeared that he had been subject to heart disease. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body, and after a post-mortem examination was made, the Jury rendered a verdict of death from organic disease of the heart. The deceased was a native of the United States, and aged about 53. He was said to have left no family, except a daughter, who is at school in the country.

A WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD AT HIS POST.—EDWARD J. CULLEN, a private watchman, employed at the Union India Rubber Company's factory in Harlem, was yesterday morning found dead at his post. *He appeared to have dropped dead while sitting* in a chair, some time during the night, taking a lunch. A post mortem examination gave evidence of death having been produced by apoplexy, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

BURGLARY AT A CHURCH.—The Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, was entered by burglars during Thursday night. The thieves managed to force open the door on the Madison-street side, and on searching the premises for plunder, opened the door of the pastor's private room by means of skeleton keys, and after taking a few shillings found in a desk, defaced some articles of furniture in the building. No clue to the perpetrators could be obtained.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMBOAT BROADWAY.—As the steamboat Broadway (running between New-York and Albany) was approaching the dock at Poughkeepsie, on Thursday last, one of her steam pipes was injured, and she was compelled to lay at the dock until the injury could be repaired, when she proceeded up the river.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday, a lad named EDWARD MAHAN, aged thirteen years, was drowned in the Creek at Saugerties. The deceased was an orphan, and lived with THOMAS LIMBERT of that village. An inquest was held by Coroner [illegible].

The Injunction against Conover.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Daniel D. Conover and others.—The application for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from using or removing the books, &c., belonging to the Street Commissioner's Office came up for argument. Mr. Sickles opened the case on behalf of the plaintiffs. Mr. Noyes spoke in reply. After which, Mr. Field addressed the Court. He alluded to the action of the counsel for Devlin in obtaining the several injunctions, their want of respect for the Supreme Court. He then argued the merits of the case as to the power and expediency of granting the injunction. Before Mr. Field had finished, the Court adjourned till Saturday at 11 o'clock.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

Moses Chamberlin, Jr., vs. William F. Long.—Summary proceedings in ejectment for the recovery of possession of premises Nos. 105 and 111 Avenue C, on the ground of non-payment of rent due on the 1st day of July instant.

Dr. Samuel P. Townsend leased the premises in question to William F. Long, the tenant, for the term of three years from the 1st day of May, 1855. Subsequently, by a full covenant warrantee deed, Dr. Townsend and wife (while the tenant was in possession of the premises under the above-mentioned lease) conveyed the premises in question to Moses Chamberlin, Jr., the present landlord, and the tenant paid rent to him for several months since the 1st day of January last. At the date of said deed Mr. Chamberlin by an instrument in writing agreed to reconvey the premises to Dr. T. at any time before the 1st day of December (then) next preceding he should perform certain conditions and pay to Mr. C. the sum of $600, which he neglected to do. Dr. T. has sued the tenant for this same rent, and the defendant's counsel insists, 1. That taking the deed and agreement together they are to be deemed a mortgage, and that the mortgage is tainted with usury and void. 2. That the conventional relations of landlord and tenant does not exist between Mr. Chamberlin and Mr. Long, and that Dr. T. still continues to be the landlord, and is entitled to recover the accruing rent.

The Judge decided that the deed being absolute on its face conveyed to Mr. Chamberlin all of Dr. Townsend's interest in the property and cannot be treated as a mortgage. If Dr. T. has any remedy at all, it is in a Court of Equity, to have the deed reformed. Mr. Chamberlin being possessed of the entire interest of Dr. T. in the premises, it is the duty of the tenant to pay the rent to him, and in doing so is protected by statute, see Section 146, p. 139 of 2 R. S., in which is the following language: "Where any lands or tenements shall be occupied by a tenant, a conveyance thereof, or of the rents thereof, or of the rents or profits, or of *any other interest therein*, by the landlord of such tenant, shall be valid without any attornment of such tenant to the grantee." Such is the language of the Statute, but independent of this the tenant has heretofore attorned to and recognized Mr. Chamberlin as his landlord *by paying rent to him*. 3. *I am of the opinion* that there is nothing in the objection that the relation of landlord and tenant does not exist between the tenant and Mr. Chamberlin. The latter is the assignee of the lessor and as such can take these proceedings to recover possession of the premises. It has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Birdsall vs. Phillips, 17 Wen. Rep., p. 472. I must therefore order a warrant to issue to put Mr. Chamberlin in possession of the premises.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster performance is to be given at this house to-night, viz.: the drama of "Robert Emmet," the comedy of the "Youthful King," the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and the drama of "Margaret Catchpole, the Female Horse-Thief." This being the last night of Little CORNELIA HOWARD and her parents, of course there will be a crowded house. On Monday next is to be produced one of the most extravagantly novel local dramas ever produced in New-York. It is from the pen of C. W. TAYLOR, Esq., and is entitled: "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn." But don't forget the great bill of to-night.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus, after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. PIERSON, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually. A. M. QUIMBY & SON.
No. 119 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Rosin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines." It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Rosin Oil Manufacturers, No. 166 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—PERFUME FOR THE MILLION.—This pure and delightful essence is increasing so rapidly in favor with the public, that the proprietors have been obliged to add largely to their facilities to meet the demand for the article. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS A DRUMMER?—The man who haunts hotels and drums up "Custom for the Shop," is called a drummer. But WYMAN, the Wizard, has an invisible one at Barnum's Museum. Among other magic feats he takes a drum, suspends it in the air, and makes it rattle away at his command, as though a restless spirit were inside of it. Go and hear it this afternoon or evening.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' CATALOGUE OF MUSIC will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

GET THE BEST!—*The gold medal of the Paris* Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. SCHWARTNER & Co.
For sale by FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself; purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
Hours of consultation: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No. 828 Broadway.
R. HUNTER, M. D. H. MELVILLE, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great manufactory depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook-stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

WILLIAMSBURG YELLOW FEVER CASE.—Mr. GROSS, the ship-joiner, who is alleged to have died of yellow fever a few days since, in Williamsburg, which he was supposed to have contracted on shipboard, did not labor on any infected vessel, or any vessel arriving from an infected port. It has been ascertained that the only vessels on which he worked were the ship *Benares*, the schooner *Passport*, and the brig *Abrams*. Neither of those vessels brought contagious *diseases into port, nor did they come from sickly* places, nor were they Quarantined. The *Benares* came from Calcutta, the *Passport* from Charleston, and the *Abrams* from Rio Hacha, (S. A.) The *Benares* arrived on the 7th, the *Passport* on the 9th, and the brig *Abrams* on the 10th ult.

The above facts, joined with, and conforming to, the certificate of Dr. WADE, Mr. GROSS' attending physician, would seem to leave no doubt that the man died of "Billious Remittent Fever," and not Yellow Fever; and it is presumed, therefore, that the case of Mr. GROSS, as to his having died of Yellow Fever, will prove to be as much of a humbug as did the case of the sea sick cook, on board of the Brig *Mary!*

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY PRISON REPORTS.—There have been during the month of July 120 commitments to the Jersey City Prison, for the following offences:

Drunkenness	78	Malicious mischief	2
Bastardy	1	Disorderly	4
Fighting	3	Assault	5
Stealing	1	Violating City Ordinances	1
Burglary	9		
Passing altered bills	2	Perjury	1
Attempt passing counterfeit money	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Vagrancy	8	Rearrested	1
Total			120

The nativity of those committed were:

Ireland	63	England	22
Germany	4	Scotland	3
United States	24	Colored	4

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools of Jersey City closed yesterday, for the Summer vacation. They are to be opened again on the first Monday in September.

COUNTERFEITERS.—The officers of Jersey City have of late had excellent success in arresting passers of counterfeit money, and there are at present eight persons confined in Bergen jail on these charges.

THE FORT KEARNEY AND SOUTH PASS WAGON ROAD PARTY.—We have private advices from the division of this party of United States road makers, (Mr. MAGRAW, Superintendent,) which started out in advance of the main body, under the command of Mr. LANDER, the Engineer of the Expedition. On the 5th of July they were some distance beyond Fort Laramie, making their way towards the South Pass at the rate of 40 miles a day. All of this advance party were then well and in fine spirits. They were sent out in advance of the main party in order to make certain scientific investigations in the vicinity of the South Pass, necessary to be made before the main expedition can get profitably at work.—*Washington Star.*

Madeleine Smith.

From the Saturday Review.

The verdict in MADELEINE SMITH's trial is "Not Proven." The case, then, as they say in Germany, shifts from the actual to the ideal. The guilt or innocence of the accused will henceforth be like Queen MARY's guilt or innocence—it will be a moot point for moralists. As such we treat it. If we seem to assume the alternative of guilt, MADELEINE SMITH is to us only *nominis umbra*. She is an historical and debatable character; and an inquiry into her criminality becomes a question of purely moral and psychological interest. We say, then, that, on the hypothesis of her guilt, it may be that no substantial harm has been done by the verdict. The result, lame and imperfect as it is, acknowledges that there are some things too terrible to be within the exact compass of human proof. Had this awful drama been thoroughly played out—had guilt received its perfect award here—had the death of the murderess, supposing her to be such, atoned, as people say, for her crime—it is possible that half the impressiveness of the lesson would have been lost. It would have descended from the highest tragedy to a comparatively common event. It may be that the most solemn lessons of life require an element of mystery and doubt. There are things which are better reserved for a higher tribunal. In the face of such a deed, for whatever purpose permitted, and for whatever end overruled, human authority retires. Even justice declines to interfere in the presence of something beyond our powers to deal with. The most infamous, and perhaps unparalleled, of crimes is in some sort lifted above the legitimate sphere of human punishment. MADELEINE SMITH's guilt, if it be guilt, is out of the reach of our righteous dealing. It was something better than heathen piety and reverence which made the poet represent CLYTEMNESTRA entering her dreadful appeal as one beyond man's judgment. Even to those most convinced of the guilt of the accused, we say that things are best as they are.

To parallel this case with the familiar histories of PALMER and RUSH, or with those of BRINVILLIERS and LAFFARGE, as is the fashion of the newspapers, is futile. MADELEINE SMITH's case, if she is guilty, has that element which, so long as human nature is simply human, must enter into the wildest forms of crime, and which scarcely appears in the ordinary *causes célèbres*. It is as though the sexual passion were, in its consequences, necessary in the highest form even of evil. Yet it is not any one single and simple passion—revenge, or lust, or avarice—which can end in such a catastrophe as this. It is in the mixture of motives, the complexity of passions, the conflict of sins—the seven devils wrestling with each other, as well as with the victim—that the unearthly grandeur as well as horror of the deed with which she was charged consists. Passion leads many a man to murder his mistress—jealousy leads many a woman to murder her lover, even in the very frenzy of affection—cold-blooded ambition and interest prompt to murder, in order to get rid of an inconvenient obstacle to respectability and a fair standing with the world—but, on the hypothesis of MADELEINE SMITH's guilt, we have each and all, and yet none of them, as adequate motives. The problem to solve—and it is inscrutable, because, as far as we know, absolutely without example—is the coexistence of that burning intensity of mere sexual passion which indisputably led MADELEINE SMITH to discard every restraint, even of common decency, that frailty so generally throws over the acts of sin, with a cool settled malignity of self-possession, a deliberate hypocrisy in counterfeiting rapturous affection, which, for the credit of human nature, is unparalleled. And yet this at least must have been so, if she is guilty. The counsel for the defence never accounted for the fact—an indisputable one—that the letters to MINNOCH, and the last letters to her seducer, (if that is to be the word,) with all the old passion at least pretended, were of the same date. Whether MADELEINE SMITH poisoned L'ANGELIER or not, her parallel correspondence with him and with MINNOCH in March is established; and this is the moral anomaly in presence of which the fact of murder is a mere sequence.

As to the legal evidence, and its force, we have reviewed it elsewhere. MADELEINE SMITH was not convicted, because it was not proved that she and L'ANGELIER met on the night before his death. This single circumstance compelled the verdict. That she made the assignation for Saturday is, however, but a very faint disproof of its having taken place on Sunday. It is not true, as was asserted by the counsel for the defence, that no interviews took place in Blythswood-square except when the prisoner's parents were away from home. The flaw in the chain of evidence against the prisoner was the failure of proof as to the fact of access on the Sunday night; and, perhaps, the solitary circumstance, though by no means a conclusive one, in favor of the possibility of L'ANGELIER having died by other hands than those of his paramour, is, that although he had on a previous occasion expressed his suspicions of poison at her hands, he did not in the death agony repeat them, at least to his landlady, but is said to have attributed his illness to a bilious attack. Yet, on the other hand, *stands the fact that her first purchases of poison*, however notorious, synchronize with L'ANGELIER's successive illnesses. We by no means dispute *the propriety of the verdict. It is legally, technically*, even morally, correct—the murder was Not Proven. But the very nature of the verdict leaves us at full liberty to canvass the moral antecedents of the event, and to reason about what is not disproved. *The Dean of Faculty observed strongly and skilfully* on the improbability of this burning, passionate, guilty girl being transformed into a savage, cold, deliberate murderess. This was the main moral argument for the defence. If anything, however, could account for this, we think it is to be found in L'ANGELIER's character; and how far this leads to a presumption of guilt or innocence is a question of moral evidence. As such only we treat it; and we say that what he has proved to be would go far to solve the moral difficulty urged in the prisoner's defence. His was just the sort of mind to work this horrible change in MADELEINE SMITH. A meaner and more contemptible scoundrel it would be difficult to conceive; and probably his low, selfish character prompted that sort of unhealthy popular sympathy with MADELEINE SMITH, which seems to prevail, at any rate, in Edinburg. A profligate, vain adventurer, boasting, as it seems, of his *bonnes fortunes*, and trafficking with this *liaison*, as perhaps with others, as a means of advancement—this is what L'ANGELIER was. If he really meant seriously to marry, what obstacle was there, except on his own side, to the talked-of elopement? To say that a man who had access at any hour of the night to Mr. SMITH's house, could not, on one of these occasions, have removed her and married her with the easy liberality of the Scotch marriage law, is on the face of it absurd. But we do believe that, as a further knowledge of L'ANGELIER's miserable character broke upon MADELEINE SMITH, the insight into the man who could hold this girl's shame over her, and who could resist the terrific pathos of her shuddering, quivering appeals for mercy—appeals unequaled in the whole range of tragic vehemence—may account for this moral change. The deep fountains of her passion were, on discovering her paramour's character, frozen up. She found that she had ventured everything upon an unworthy object, and the very depth of her love was charged, on the complete and perfect sense of utter loss, into the corresponding depth of hatred.

This is the real characteristic of women. In many cases of adultery, it is not half so much caused by guilty love on the woman's part, as by unquenchable hatred toward the husband. This is what Lord ELDON meant when he said that in almost every such case the husband was to blame. It is no extenuation of MADELEINE SMITH's guilt—we treat the case, of course, on abstract grounds, and assume her guilt only argumentatively, and for the sake of the moral problem—to dwell upon L'ANGELIER's despicable character. All we say is, that it accounts for what the advocate calls "the inexplicable transition from the gentle loving girl to the savage grandeur of *Medea*." It accounts, too, for something else which seems to strike shallow observers with much surprise. It accounts for what is called the improbability of the murder being committed by one who was all along in the man's power, and whose only chance of recovering the letters was in his life. *It is said that* MADELEINE SMITH could have murdered L'ANGELIER while the letters were in his possession, because then they would be sure to fall into the hands of those who would make, as they did, the most fatal use of them. But if our view is to be supported, it is not fear of detection which would operate either way. It is simple, naked vengeance—the solitary purpose to destroy an object of hatred—which would override a woman in such a case. It is not that she either thinks or cares for herself, so that she can but punish one against whom a whole hell of hatred is stirred up. And further, this view explains the icy self-possession of a prisoner under such circumstances. It is not mere bravado, not stupor, not unparalleled acting, not a mere superhuman effort of the strong will, which accounts for a guilty person supporting even such a trial as this with a jaunty and unconcerned air. We can quite believe that there are moral and spiritual conditions in which feeling is simply obliterated, and everything swallowed up in one absorbing object—in which, as in the Eastern tale, the whole moral nature is converted into solid, unimpressible black marble. Great wrong does this—affection utterly thrown away does this. The sheer despair of recoding and retrieving the past produces an unnatural sense of calmness, and even satisfaction, in crime. BEATRICE CENCI, after her act of parricide, exhibited the exact parallel of MADELEINE SMITH. A mere desire to marry a richer suitor, and to stand well with society, would not explain the crime in such a character as we are now considering. Hatred whose very intensity almost sanctifies it—and perhaps, when the moral sense is gone, lifts it into a sort of justice—would alone account for the deed, and so *count also for such easy demeanor at the trial*. Hatred such as we can conceive here, if guilty, to have been, does not pale the cheek or check the elastic step. One possessed by it is dead to all other sentiments. It does not interfere with animal life, and in its presence—in its possession, rather—all other existence is dead. One thing alone—we speak only as moralists—appears to be totally inconsistent with such bearing; and that is, conscious innocence. It was not innocence which could say—

The deed is done,
And what may follow now regards not me:
[illegible] "Conscience" [illegible]
Is as the wind which strikes the solid rock,
But shakes it not.

It was a parricide who said this, and who slept well, and was beautiful and self possessed up to the moment of her death.

To recur to our first thought. We have said that, if MADELEINE SMITH is guilty, it were perhaps well that human vengeance should retire from an unequal conflict with such crime. [illegible] We do not say that such a criminal is best left to the avenging furies of conscience, and that a life of such punishment is the heaviest doom that we can in mercy inflict even upon her, if guilty. We dismiss this commonplace view. If guilty, she is beyond this sort of retribution. In such a case, we have little to expect from the salutary terrors of remorse. As to repentance, we say nothing of it. But, as regards society, we think that the lesson is better and more impressive as it stands. There are thousands who have fallen into the sin of this miserable pair. In all sorts of society, and among the most refined of our social respectabilities, as well as in the experience of the village poor, that particular frailty is—can we venture to deny it?—far from uncommon. How stands the warning? It may have reduced MADELEINE SMITH—the burning, passionate Juliet of decent society, fresh from the school-room, and in the very heart of all the domestic sanctities—to the murderess of L'ANGELIER. It must have reduced her to that profligate abasement of character which, anyhow, is a world's wonder. It must have produced that degradation which, without a blush, could write the letters to L'ANGELIER, and which would have entered MINNOCH's house and home as a bride. It may have brought L'ANGELIER to his doom from the hands of his paramour—it must have brought him to a dog's death, either at his own hands, or at those of somebody whom he had somehow foully wronged. And the simple fact that we have our desperate choice in this alternative of horrors, only shows what may be going on in the inmost core of all that is apparently pure and respectable.

THE GREAT ENGLISH RACER ECLIPSE.—Prof. LOW, in his work on domestic animals, thus alludes to *Eclipse*: *Eclipse* was got by *Marske*, a grandson of *Bartlett's Childers*, out of *Spiletta*. He was foaled in the year 1764, during the eclipse of that year, from which circumstance he took his name. He was bred by the Duke of CUMBERLAND, and, on the death of that Prince, sold to Mr. WILDMAN, a salesman at Smithfield, and afterwards he became the property of Mr. O'KELLY. *Eclipse* had not the grandeur of form of *Flying Childers*, and might have escaped notice but for the accidental trial of his stupendous powers. He was about fifteen hands and one inch high. His shoulders were very oblique, low, and so thick above, that, according to the observation of the time, a firkin of butter might have rested upon them. He stood very high behind, a conformation suited to his great power of progression. He was so thick-winded as to be heard blowing at a considerable distance. In the language of honest JOHN LAWRENCE, "he puffed and blowed like an otter, and galloped as wide as a barn door."

No sooner were his powers exhibited on the turf, than every eye was set to scrutinize his form, and he was then admitted to possess in perfection the external characteristics indicative of great speed. A volume was written on his proportions by M. ST. BEL, a veterinary surgeon, whose investigation showed that his figure differed greatly from the conventional form which speculative writers had assigned as the standard of perfection. He was of an indomitable temper, and his jockeys found it in vain to attempt to hold him, but contented themselves with remaining still in the saddle, while he swept along, his nose almost touching the ground. His full speed was never determined, since he never met with an opponent sufficiently fleet to put it to the proof. He not only was never beaten, but he was able to distance some of the best horses of his day; and the fleetest could not keep by his side for fifty yards together.

This remarkable horse first appeared on the turf at the age of 5, in 1769. In the first heat he set off of his own accord, and easily gained the race, his rider pulling him in vain with all his force for the last mile. O'KELLY observing this, and aware of his horse's powers, offered, in the second heat, "to place the horses," and he took heavy bets that he did so. When called upon to declare, he said, "*Eclipse* was first, and the others were distanced," or, in the language of the turf, had no place. From this time the *Eclipse* was continually on the turf, and gained every race. No horse daring to contend with him, he closed his career of seventeen months by walking over the New-Market Course for the King's Plate, in October, 1770. During this brief period, it is said that he gained £25,000 for his owner. He was then employed with prodigious profit as a stallion. He got 334 winners at our numerous race-courses, who are computed to have gained about £160,000 to their owners, besides cups and plates. *Eclipse* died in the year 1789, at the age of 25. This famous horse was a descendant from the *Darley Arabian*.—*Dodd's Veterinarian.*

THE OLDEST MAN.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Elwood, K. T., says: "One who lives on his claim, near the edge of this city, is perhaps the oldest man in America. If not, I will venture a small wager that he is the most active man of his age. He is a Mr. JAMES O'TOOLE. He was born in the County of Donegal, in the north of Ireland, somewhere about the year 1730. He was an old man in the Irish rebellion of 1798, when, becoming implicated with Lord FITZGERALD, he fled his country to seek freedom in our then young Republic. His life has been checkered with many changes. He has been tossed about among various scenes, and by many diverse circumstances. He moved to St. Louis thirty years ago, and established the first brewery there. He moved to the Platte Purchase in 1838, and lived in Buchanan County, near Bloomington, until two years ago, when he came to Kansas and made a preemption, and can now walk eight or ten miles with *ease to visit his friends or attend to business affairs*. He says his age is about one hundred and twenty-five years."

EXTENSION OF THE BASE LINE IN OREGON TERRITORY.—*Returns of surveys have been received* at the General Land Office, from Oregon Territory, showing that the base line has been extended through ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10 west, over the coast range of mountains to the Pacific, two miles north of Cape Lookout, and of the Cost meridian and offsets through townships Nos. 1, 2 and 3 north, of range 10 west, and between townships Nos. 1 and 2 south, of ranges 10 and 11 west of the Willamette meridian.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 31.

$[illegible],000	Ohio St. 6s, '70..	108	10	Mich. Cen. R'd.b60	84¾
1,000	Ohio 6s, '60......	100	72	Panama R'd......c	95½
10,000	Ind. State 5s....	84	50	do..........s30	95
5,000	do..........s3	83½	50	do..........b30	95½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	84½	200	do...........b3	95½
2,000	Mo. State 6s....c	79½	25	Mil. & Miss. R'd...	53½
1,000	Virginia 6s......	90¾	400	do.............c	53¼
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bs..	80	600	do..........b60	53¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs. c	90½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. b3	50
26,000	do.........b3	90¾	200	do..........s30	48
1,000	Te. Ho. & Al. 2 M.	64½	100	do............s3	50
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2 M. B.	81	75	do.............c	50½
50	Bank of America..	119	400	do..........s30	47½
10	Ocean Bank......	100½	50	do..........s15	48¾
48	American Ex. Bank.	111	150	do...........b3	50½
100	Canton Company..s60	19¼	115	do.............c	50¾
250	do..........b3	19¾	200	do.............c	50½
350	Harlem Railroad..s3	10	300	do..........s10	50
35	do.............	10½	150	do..........[illegible]	47
50	Harlem R. R. pfd...	34	50	do..........[illegible]	[illegible]
70	Penn. Coal Co.......	86¾	100	do..........s30	49¾
10	do............	86	60	M. So. & N. Ia. pf. Stk.	77
25	do............	86½	50	Ill. Cen. R. R...[illegible]	117½
200	do..........b30	87	400	Clev. & Pitts. R. R. b60	40
212	do............	87	150	do............	40
300	Cum. Coal Co....b30	18	300	do..........s60	39¾
100	do............	17½	100	do..........b30	40
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.s30	86¾	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. R.	97
600	do..........b30	86⅝	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R...c	90¾
300	do.............c	86¾	257	Clev. & Tol. R. R...s3	58
300	do............	86½	50	do............	57¾
16	do............	86⅝	100	C. & R'k I. R. R. b60	94¾
1225	do.............c	86¾	500	do..........b30	94¾
400	do..........s60	86	110	do..........b60	94¾
100	do..........b60	86⅝	100	do..........s60	94
400	Erie Railroad...b60	34⅝	6	La C. & Mil. R. R...	36
725	do............	34½	350	do............s3	35
250	do..........s60	34	190	do............	35¼
50	do..........b60	34⅝	100	do..........s10	35
150	do..........b30	34½	50	do..........s60	34¾
300	Hudson Riv. R. R...c	31	100	do..........s30	33¾
300	Reading R. R....b60	74	150	do..........s30	33
1000	do..........opg	74½	10	Grocers Bank......	100
200	do..........b60	73¾	20	Park Bank.......	103¾
100	do...s3 aft opg	73¾	11	City Bank.......	119
100	do..........opg	73¾			

SECOND BOARD.

20	Bank of New-York.	109	5	La Cro. & M. R. R..	35
20	American Ex. Bk...	111	50	Panama Railroad...	95½
50	Penn. Coal Co.......	[illegible]	152	Mil. & Miss. RR...	53½
200	Canton Co....b60	19½	300	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ex. d. opg	81¾
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R...	[illegible]	200	do.........p&c	82½
100	do..........b3	50½	100	do..........b60	83½
100	do..........b30	50¾	100	do..........opg	81½
100	do..........s15	49	200	Erie Railroad.....b3	34¾
100	do..........b30	50¾	100	do............	34
100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R. b3	95	100	do..........b60	34¾
100	do..........b60	95	100	do..........s30	34½
225	do............	95	200	do............	34½
100	do..........b60	95	250	do............	34¾

FRIDAY, July 31—P. M.

The month goes out, as it came in, on a quiet and every way sound and comfortable Money Market. The variation in the rates on paper or on Stocks has scarcely exceeded ½ ₩ cent., and there has not been a day of real pressure or closeness on the Street from first to last. These facts, in the presence of the heaviest month's business through the Custom-House ever known, and the payment into the Sub-Treasury of seven millions dollars for Duties alone—signifying the entry of about forty-two millions Foreign goods for consumption—are certainly remarkable. The resources of the market have not been exhausted by the process. On the contrary, the Banking movement is stronger in Specie, as well as stronger by nearly five millions in Capital, than at the close of June, while the prospect for August is, that not over five millions of Duties will be paid into the Sub-Treasury, nor over thirty millions of Goods put on the market, including the further withdrawals from the previous accumulation in the Custom House. As on the receipt of seven millions from Duties in July, the Sub-Treasury accumulated only $1,736,000, the probability is there will be little or no addition made to the New-York balance in August on the increase of five millions; the scale of Government expenditure continuing large. The export demand for Specie this week has been moderate, and about half a million less than last week. Both the direct steamers to-morrow have about $900,000 engaged. Exchange closed 109¼@109½, with some good transient bills done a fraction below the inside figure. About £120,000 is being made against the reexportation to England of Havana Sugars in bond. Demand loans to-day are dull. No change in the rates of Discount on paper. The whole probable deficiency in the active means of the Ontario Bank of Utica is stated at $150,000. No opinion has yet been expressed as to the ultimate loss on this sum. The Albany *Argus* thus refers to the affair:

We trust that an explanation of the circumstances may give the matter a more favorable aspect. The Cashier of the Bank was, if we recollect aright, for some time the treasurer of the railroad referred to. The old Ontario Bank, of which Mr. GREIGG was President, was located at Canandaigua. It had a branch at Utica, of which Mr. A. B. JOHNSON was President. Both the parent bank and its branch had a remarkably successful career, proving very profitable to their stockholders. Upon the expiration of the charter a few years ago, the business at Canandaigua was discontinued, and such of the stockholders as chose reorganized a new bank with the old name at Utica. Mr. JOHNSON continued the President, but the active financial duties were assumed by Mr. LYNCH, the Cashier. A difficulty of the kind indicated by the above extracts, will grieve Mr. JOHNSON, who has been, throughout his long career, one of the most scrupulously exact and honest, as well as successful bankers in the country. We may add, that the Ontario Bank has been one of the soundest institutions in the State, and it is not at all probable that it has sustained any loss in this matter which will affect its stability or credit.

The Stock Exchange has been generally tame to-day. The closing prices are ⅛@½ ₩ cent. lower on most of the list. The activity in Southern Michigan is again rather marked, and the cash price well supported, notwithstanding the renewed closing up of one or two short accounts yesterday. The *Bears* manifested renewed spirit in putting out sellers' options at 47 to 49 ₩ cent. while unable to make their current deliveries below 50¼@50¾ ₩ cent. There has been no effort to corner the Stock, as erroneously represented in one of the morning papers, although on the other hand every provocation has been given to justify the buyers in refusing all accommodation in the deliveries, had their purpose been merely to speculate upon the rash sales of the opposite party. The New-York Central transfers being closed at 2 o'clock until the 24th August, contracts were made at the Second Board for the opening at 82¼@82½ ex. dividend, and further speculative efforts will probably be made to beat down part of the recent advance of 10@12 ₩ cent. The *Bulls*, however, talk of 90 ex. dividend for the opening. Reading was done at 74@73¾ for the 4th August, when the transfers will be reopened. Erie left off 34¾ ₩ cent. Rhode Island advanced to 95 ₩ cent. Pennsylvania Coal was 1¼ ₩ cent. higher than yesterday. The passing of the dividend is officially announced in the report of the Company, the figures of which are:

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, 1856.

To coal on hand per last report, and cost of coal mined in 1856, &c.	$606,267 64
To road expenses	856,116 83
To canal freight	853,559 60
To tolls paid Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	889,190 75
To Port Ewen expenses	53,614 29
To State tax on dividends	16,000 00
To interest on $600,000 mortgage bonds	42,000 00
To salaries, current expenses, &c., New-York office	32,114 97
To coal yard and harbor expenses, rents, depreciation of cycle, &c.	111,719 66
Balance	390,913 66
Total	$3,726,436 94
By sales of coal	$3,466,018 64
By amount received for transportation over Company's road, profits on barges, &c.	58,725 46
By coal on hand May 1, 1857	201,683 84
Equal to 10 ₩ cent. on capital	$3,726,436 94
By balance	$390,913 66

The report states:

Owing to the considerable increase in the business of the Company, *requiring additional working capital*; and in view of the absorption of a large amount of such capital, within the last two or three years, by *payments on bonds and mortgages given upon coal* lands, at the time of purchase, many years since; and on new purchases of such lands, whose value and position with respect to other lands owned by the Company, rendered their acquisition indispensable; *and for other objects of permanent value*, which have increased its assets; and the necessity of retaining the present resources of the Company, to conduct its largely increased business, without incurring a floating debt for the account, the Board has come to the conclusion to omit the declaration of a dividend at this time, being convinced that such a course will best serve the permanent interests of the Company, and consequently of its stockholders.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $3,968,316, against $2,028,686, the week ending August 2 last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	4,065	$1,274,032	738	$221,254	1,278	$442,817
Manuf. of Cot'n	2,700	619,147	501	115,391	802	184,258
Manuf. of Silk	1,029	948,984	127	192,741	318	265,915
Manuf. of Flax	2,367	288,560	121	32,541	247	63,210
Miscellaneous	1,331	209,170	100	23,544	265	48,750
Total	12,495	$3,382,845	1,603	$585,471	2,885	$954,997
		585,471				3,382,845

Total entered......$3,968,316 Total marketed......$4,337,842

The semi-annual interest due August 1, on Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-street.

The following is the official summary of the business of the Sub-Treasury Department, in this City, for the month of July.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

July 1, 1857, By balance		$5,480,211 77
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$7,049,182 50	
On account of Pat't Fees	5,039 87	
On account P. O. Dep't	844,571 09	
On account of Transfers	274,000 00	
On account of Miscellan's	38,303 84—	$8,211,097 30
Total		$13,691,309 07
Payments		
Treasury Drafts	$5,745,780 21	
Post-Office Drafts	460,297 70—	$6,206,077 91
July 31, 1857, balance		$7,485,231 16
By balance, Cr., Dis. Ac.	$1,650,396 68	
By Rec. during month	2,159,378 94—	$3,819,774 62
To payments		1,803,425 39
Balance		$2,016,349 23
By balance, Cr. Interest Accounts		$701,396 94
To payments		593,980 30
Balance		$107,416 64
By Receipts for Customs in July, 1857		$7,049,182 50
By Receipts for Customs in July, 1856		5,510,393 66
Increase in July, 1857		$1,538,788 84
By Balance Cr., and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,506,600 98
By Coin received during the month	$59,343 94	
By Fine Bars received during the month	2,596,630 93—	$2,655,973 87
		$4,159,573 80
To payments in Coin	$181,590 44	
To payments in Fine Bars	2,693,125 78—	$2,874,716 22
Balance		$1,284,857 63
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$9,608,997 08	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	1,039,773 08—	$10,648,770 06
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	245,084 60	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	1,084,818 75	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	17,993 49—	1,347,896 84
Total		$11,996,666 90

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the Month ending July 31, 1857:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$15,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	45,000 00	
United States Bullion	*2,000,000 00*—	*$2,060,000 00*

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$43,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	55,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	16,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins,)	2,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	1,300 00	
Total deposits, payable in Bars	2,026,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	150,000 00—	$2,176,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		2,270,549 38
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		77,225 14

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning thus notices the Money Market of that city:

"The Money Market is decidedly easy; the result, perhaps, as much from the fact of an absence of borrowers on first-class bills, as from any large amount of unemployed capital. Best short bills can be placed at 8 ₩ cent. discount, and those of longer time at 10. Railroad acceptances and inferior bills rule at from 1 @2 ₩ cent. ₩ month."

The unofficial copy of the Erie and New-York Central Railroad contract, heretofore published by us, did not contain the following important clauses, which we find in the official copy now before us:

"That if, in the opinion of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, it shall be deemed expedient to cease to sell tickets over the two roads, having coupons attached for other roads, or to allow other roads to sell coupon tickets over the two roads, the New-York Central, at the request of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, will join the latter Company in abolishing the use of coupon tickets over the two roads on and after the first day of September next.

All free passes to be abolished by a resolution of the Board of Directors of each Company, except to the members of the Legislature of New-York, and the members of the Common Councils of the cities of Albany and Buffalo, by the New-York Central, and the members of the Legislatures of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and the members of the Common Councils of New-York, Jersey City, and Buffalo, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and the free passes for the return of the drovers who actually accompany the stock shipments.

Should any point in dispute, or which may hereafter lead to any dispute between the two Companies, have been omitted in this agreement, it shall in every case be settled in such manner as shall be equally just to both Companies."

The Ontario Bank Difficulty.

From the Utica Morning Telegraph, July 31.

We are authorized to state that all rumors affecting the solvency of the Ontario Bank, of this city, are totally without foundation. There has been no defalcation whatsoever, and the Bank is as solvent as any other in the State.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, July 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR remains steady, with a fair demand, at unchanged rates. There is no new feature in GRAIN, no WHEAT or CORN being on the market, or afloat, and none expected before the commencement of next week; no sales were made to arrive, buyers and sellers views being apart.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales 400 bbls., at $6 62@$7 for Extra Ohio. WHEAT dull. Sales 4,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 39½. CORN lower. Sales 37,000 at 73c.@73½c., closing firm. OATS firm and quiet at 58c. WHISKY, sales 300 bbls. at 30c. ₩ gallon. FREIGHTS 16c. for Corn to Troy. *Lake Imports*—6,500 bushels Wheat; 136,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bushels Wheat, to the interior; 66,000 bushels Corn, to tide water.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand. Prices favor buyers. Sales, 600 bbls. at $6@$6 50 for Common to extra State. WHEAT dull. Sales of 6,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 34@$1 35. CORN dull; sales of 15,000 bush. at 78c.@79c. *Lake Imports to-day*—24,000 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bush. Corn, 25,000 bush. Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON firm. Sales to-day 800 bales. Receipts 190. FLOUR dull at $6 75. CORN declining. Red WHEAT (new) $1 30. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16. STERLING EXCHANGE, 9½ per cent. premium.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board.*—$600 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 55; $600 City 6s, 89; $500 Pennsylvania 5s, '70, 85½; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 16½; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 56½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20¾; 12 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾; 4 do., 46½; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 56; 15 Lehigh Scrip, 42½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 116½; Phila. 6s, 88@89½; Phila. R. R., 37¼@37½; [illegible] Penn. 5s, int. off, 84½@85½; Reading R. R., [illegible]; Reading R. R. Bds, '70, [illegible]; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '44, int. off, [illegible]; Penn. R. R., 46¾@47; Morris Canal Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 12@14; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20¾@21; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@[illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st mort., 74@75½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 54½@55; Long Island, 11½@12; Vicksburg, 7½; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, ⅞@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11½@11¾.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In schr. London, from St. Johns, N. F.—Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Knight and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 4 56 | Sun sets...... 7 20 | Moon sets.. 12 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 4 05 | Gov. Island. 5 05 | Hell Gate.. 6 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool, E. K. Collins & Co.; Vanderbilt, Higgins, Southampton and Havre, D. Torrance; Hammonia, (Ham.) Heydtmann, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Ships J. A. Westervelt, Austin, Liverpool, Taylor & Rich; Fidelia, McGill, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Canrobert, (Br.,) Holliday, Bristol, [illegible] W. Meyer; Ella, Sparrow, Philadelphia, R. J. W. Lamson; Louisa, Souser, Nuevitas, [illegible]; Iva, Foster, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs John Butler, Park, Malaga, P. A. Bloomfield; Linda, Cook, Machias, [illegible]; Sea Lark, Anderson, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; A. Peters, McFarland, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Argo, Tucker, [illegible], J. B. Edwards; Lydia Ann, Voorhis, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. Hamilton, Burbank, Norfolk, Holt & Bedell; [illegible] Jones, Salem, R. B. Greene; Valiant, Means, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Kate Stamler, Andrews, Lisbon, J. D. Fish; R. Price, Johnson, Richmond, R. L. Crooke; R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; John Forsyth, Pierson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter.

Sloop [illegible], Briggs, Providence, R. S. Dimon.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Ship Wm. Stetson, (of Thomaston,) Jordan, Liverpool June 19, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Nesmith & Sons. Had 4 deaths on the passage. July 7, exchanged signals with steamship Europa, for Liverpool. The W. S. has experienced light S. W. winds the whole passage; crossed the Banks in lat. 45 30; saw no ice.

Ship Fanny McHenry, (of Philadelphia,) [illegible], Hamburg June [illegible], with mdse. and 414 passengers to [illegible]. Had 8 deaths and 1 birth on board during the passage. June 30, in a whirlwind, lost maintopmast and head, and all three topmasts. Been 24 ds. from the Banks; made a northern passage, but saw no ice.

Ship Pocahontas, (of Bath,) Cotter, Havre June [illegible], with mdse. and 194 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Marion, (Ham.,) Grasemann, Hamburg June 5, with mdse. and 271 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Ship Isaac Wright, Marshall, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and 494 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has experienced light winds the entire passage.

Ship Orphan, Kempton, Bordeaux June [illegible], with brandy, &c., to Wm. Tyson. [illegible]

Ship Rheia Del Oceana, (new,) ——, Newburyport, in ballast to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.

Bark Peter Demill, [illegible], Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to R. M. Demill.

Bark Amalia, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen 55 ds., in ballast, with 134 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince 19 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Greaves.

Bark Mendi, Bryant, Rochelle June 21, with brandy and salt to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Kallibokka, (Br.,) Finch, Rio Janeiro May 29, and Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to Bradshaw & Jordan.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alamo, Parsons, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig North, Axworthy, Boston 6 ds., with [illegible] to D. C. Murray.

Brig M. Rice, (of Boston,) Look, Bangor 9 ds., in ballast *to master*.

Brig Ann Merritt, (Br.,) Phelan, Sydney 12 ds., with coal to Tremlett & Bro.

Schr. Adele, (Br.,) Page, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Ann, Sawyer, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Night of 30th, off Fire Island, carried away head of foremast.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Brig James Brown, Brown, Mystic, in ballast to master.

Schr. Almy, (Br.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Mary H. [illegible], [illegible], Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Olivia and Virginia, Davis, Port Ewen for Fall River.

Schr. London, (Br.,) Walter, St. Johns, N. F., July 21, with herrings to W. H. Wallace.

Schr. John P. R. Watson, [illegible], Port Ewen for Nantucket.

Schr. Heroine, Champion, Port Ewen for Norwich.

Schr. Farmer, Morgan, Albany for Fall River.

Schr. Sylph, Holly, Port Ewen for Bristol.

Schr. Vintage, Crowell, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Isabel, Baker, Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. New Delight, Beebe, Orient for Rondout.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Terry, Norwich.

Schr. Grace Darling, Case, Albany for Providence.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence 16 hours.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence 18 hours.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse., to F. Perkins.

Steamer [illegible], [illegible], Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer [illegible], Berry, Portland 55 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer [illegible], [illegible], Providence 15 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence 22 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Spoken, &c.

July 5, lat. 39 45, lon. 25, was seen ship Mary, (of Bath,) bound W.

July 12, no lat. or lon., was seen ship Julia, bound W.

July 20, lat. 44, lon. 48, ship Elizabeth Hamilton, (of New-York,) bound E.

July 21, lat. 41 34, lon. 57 35, bark Hannibal, (of Newport,) for Boston.

July 22, off Cape Cod, bark David Kimball, from St. Johns for Boston.

July 23, off George's Shoals, ship Martin Luther, bd. W.

July 31, off Fire Island, ship Robin Hood, of and for Mystic, from New Zealand, 9 months out, with 2,100 bbls. sperm and oil whale. Also, ship [illegible], from [illegible] for New-York.—(By Capt. [illegible], of steamtug W. H. Webb.)

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, July 21, bark Ariel, [illegible], for New-York, 12th; brigs [illegible], for New-York in 5 ds.; [illegible].